هكذا من الأصل

WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, rain. Temps. 17-25 (63-77). LONDON: Saturday, showers. Temps. 17-20 (63-68). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temps. 15-30 (59-86). FRANKFURT: Saturday, fair. Temps. 12-28. (54-82). NICE: Saturday, fair. Temps. 21-32 (70-89).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	I.£46.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	£L3.25	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.£ 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

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President's Wife Reportedly First to Ask That Billy Carter Use Libyan Ties on Iran

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT) — Rosalynn Carter first suggested that Billy Carter use his ties with Libya to help end the hostage crisis in Iran, according to an individual familiar with the arrangements.

She called the president's brother in November to ask him to arrange a meeting between White House officials and the Libyan representative in Washington, the individual said.

The next day, after several days of inquiries about Mrs. Carter's involvement, the White House announced that the president's wife had asked Billy Carter in November to seek his help in freeing the hostages.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said that Mrs. Carter was not sure exactly when she had called but thought it might have been after Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, had talked to Billy Carter on Nov. 20. Another person familiar with the discussions said, however, that it was Mrs. Carter who first approached Billy Carter.

Cooperation Pledged

President Carter announced yesterday that he and his aides will cooperate fully with a Senate panel's inquiry into his brother's ties with Libya, and that he has instructed his lawyers not to claim executive privilege as a reason for not testifying. The Senate panel will also examine the administration's handling of the affair.

Senator Birch Bayh, chairman of the special panel, said today that he would subpoena President Carter to testify if necessary. United Press International reported. Sen. Bayh was also asked during a television interview if Mr. Brzezinski might be subpoenaed. Mr. Powell did not give a direct reply but said that Mr. Brzezinski is "intimately involved" in the matter.

Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said, meanwhile, that he had told President Carter last month that his brother was "foolish" for failing to register as a foreign agent and that a person who does not register is not prosecuted.

Mr. Civiletti issued a statement following a talk with the president on July 17, six days after Billy Carter met with Justice Department investigators and acknowledged his receipt of $220,000 from the Libyan government. Mr. Civiletti said he was not backing away from his previous statements that he had never had discussions with the White House about the details of the 18-month Justice Department inquiry into Billy Carter's Libyan ties. He said he had "one informal, brief exchange" with the president.]

Peru Trip Cited

When first asked Wednesday about Mrs. Carter's possible involvement in arranging the meeting, Mr. Powell said that the president's wife was unavailable and traveling in Peru. He said yesterday that he did not know then that she was in Washington.

The White House handling of Mrs. Carter's role apparently reflected sensitivity about her participation in government business. She has been criticized for participating in official state business without being elected to any office.

Mrs. Carter's call to her brother-in-law, according to the source familiar with the events, led to a meeting at the White House on Nov. 27 between Brzezinski, Billy Carter and Ali el-Houderi, the chief representative of the Libyan government in the United States. At the meeting, White House officials said this week, Mr. Brzezinski asked the Libyan for assistance in freeing the American hostages.

Billy Carter's involvement in the November meeting, at a time when he was under Justice Department investigation for his ties with Libya, has fueled the controversy surrounding his associations with Libya.

The Senate yesterday approved without dissent the formation of the special panel to conduct its investigation. The panel, which will consist of five Democrats and four Republicans, is scheduled to produce at least an interim report by Oct. 4, the day Congress is expected to adjourn for the election.

The Senate vote to investigate the Billy Carter case came as the White House confirmed reports that the president himself met with Mr. Houderi on Dec. 6, 1979. The White House also disclosed that a third White House meeting with the Libyan representative took place a week later.

The second and third meetings were not disclosed by the White House on Tuesday when it released an official account of White House contacts with Billy Carter and Libyan officials.

White House officials initially would neither confirm nor deny the involvement of Mrs. Carter in preparations for the November meeting.

According to a source close to the discussions, it was shortly before Thanksgiving when Mrs. Carter first suggested the idea of asking her brother-in-law to use his Libyan ties to help free the hostages. At the time, administration officials have said, the White House was exploring every possible avenue of contact with Iranian leaders.

Mrs. Carter reportedly called Billy Carter in Georgia and suggested that he help arrange a meeting between Mr. Brzezinski and Libyan officials. Subsequent talks between the president's brother and Brzezinski led to the Nov. 27 White House meeting.

Billy Carter's association with Libya dates from 1978, when he traveled to Tripoli with a group of Georgia businessmen. The president's brother, faced with a court order to register, filed as an agent of the Libyan government on July 14, 1980.

In confirming President Carter's Dec. 6 meeting with Mr. Houderi, Mr. Powell said the meeting had nothing to do with Billy Carter's ties to Libya. He said that President Carter called in the Libyan representative to stress concern over the sacking of the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli several days before.

Mr. Powell added that neither President Carter nor Mr. Brzezinski had any recollection of an administration official's asking Billy Carter to act in an official diplomatic capacity other than helping to arrange the Nov. 27 meeting.

Inquiry About Planes

State Department officials said yesterday that Randy Coleman, a business associate of Billy Carter, had telephoned the department in 1978 to inquire about the status of eight C-130 transport planes purchased by Libya in 1973.

The planes have not been delivered because of an export ban stemming from Libya's aide to terrorist organizations. The Libyan government has been pressing for the release of the planes for several years.

Meanwhile, Joel Lisker, the head of the foreign agents registration unit in the Justice Department, said that Billy Carter might have a legal duty to report publicly his role in arranging the November meeting between Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Houderi.

"If the Libyans' asking Billy Carter to communicate with the White House their desire to help in the Iranian hostage situation was for the purpose, in the Libyan mind, of drawing the Libyan government and the United States government closer together — that is, if it's a foreign policy objective — then that activity would require disclosure," Mr. Lisker said.

Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann said that Billy Carter had not disclosed that he was receiving money from the Libyans when he was interviewed by federal investigators in January of this year. Billy Carter received $20,000 in January, but Mr. Heymann said he was not sure whether the payment was made before the interview.



United Press International

Four members of a Senate panel that will look into Billy Carter's Libya dealings announce its formation to reporters. From left are Sens. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., Howard Baker, R-Tenn., Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Birch Bayh, D-Ind.



United Press International

Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, left, and PLO official Farouk Kaddoumi during UN session.

EEC Balks At Rebuke To Israel

Arab UN Moves Appear Doomed

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 25 (NYT) — Arab hopes of isolating Israel and the United States at an emergency session of the General Assembly appeared doomed yesterday when Western Europe warned that it would not support any resolution that did not recognize Israel's right to exist.

Drafts being circulated at a meeting to promote the rights of Palestinian Arabs have conspicuously omitted any suggestion of preserving Israel. Speaking for the nine European Economic Community nations, Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg called this unfortunate and said it "did not seem to contribute to the search for a just and lasting solution."

He suggested that the EEC could not vote for a document that was limited to rebuking Israel but did not "offer the indispensable guarantees for its existence." Mr. Thorn is the foreign minister of Luxembourg, which is currently serving as chair of the EEC. He will become president of the EEC Commission next year.

The position of Western Europe is the crucial political fact at the present gathering, according to a broad array of diplomats. An overwhelming majority of Arab and other Third World nations, along with the Soviet bloc, have repeatedly condemned Israel at the United Nations.

Iran Denunciation

[An Iranian envoy denounced the United States today at the UN meeting as an "enemy of peace" and urged tough UN sanctions against all countries that support Israel, United Press International reported. Ali Shams Ardekani, Iran's ambassador to Kuwait, likened Israel to a parasite "that, like all parasitic bodies, nourishes on other bodies."

[He said Israel was not solely responsible for the denial of the "inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, but those who support Israel."

["We need a strong resolution combined with a plan of action to put economic and political pressure on those who help the Zionist parasitic entity," Mr. Ardekani said. "The enemies of peace on Earth, and the United States is at the top of the list," oppose those who seek an independent Palestinian homeland, he said.

[U.S. diplomats walked out of the assembly chamber as Mr. Ardekani spoke and returned when he left the podium.]

Arab and Third World nations have called for creation of a Palestinian state on the territories that Israel captured in 1967, and declared the Palestine Liberation Organization to be the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

New Pressure

They are expected to do so again when this session ends, probably early next week. But key Arab sponsors of the emergency meeting had hoped to create new pressure on the United States, and especially American public opinion, by winning West European support at this meeting.

Unless the document that finally reaches the floor is changed to fit Mr. Thorn's prescription, that hope appears to be in vain.

Some Moslem envoys have already written off the assembly meeting, which began Tuesday, as a rhetorical exercise. One, from a major Asian nation, said: "This session is a lame duck. Nothing significant can happen." An Arab delegate said: "This was an attempt to isolate Israel and show American opinion how isolated its government is. We have failed because we can't write a document to gain European support." At best, he said, "we are

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Getting to Know Japan's Premier

Suzuki Pledges Close U.S. Ties

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, July 25 (WP) — Japan's new premier, Zenko Suzuki, declared today that relations with the United States remain the cornerstone of his nation's foreign policy and pledged his best efforts to meet U.S. expectations in the military and economic fields.

The surprise designation of the 69-year-old domestic politican 10 days ago left his constituents and the rest of the world in the dark about his international views.

Mr. Suzuki had begun sketching in his ideas in press conferences in the past few days, and he advanced that process today in a 50-minute interview. It was his first interview with foreign journalists since taking office and his most extended comment to date on foreign affairs.

The new Japanese leader repeatedly emphasized his desire for continuity with the policies of his predecessor and longtime associate, Masayoshi Ohira, whose sudden death last month set off a scramble for succession.

Few Enemies

Mr. Suzuki was picked essentially because he was a consensus-building political insider with few enemies and was acceptable to all groupings within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Today he spoke of his desire to apply his hallmark technique of harmony through dialogue to the troubled international arena.

In keeping with Japanese tradition and practice, he avoided specific commitments in discussing the plans for his administration. But he gave a clear indication in general terms of the directions he intends to go.

Mr. Suzuki said he intends to respect fully a pledge by his predecessor to President Carter last May to "seriously consider" stepping up Japan's military efforts, which now consume less than 1 percent of this country's imposing annual output.

Prodded by U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield and a series of public statements from Washington, Japanese officialdom is in the midst of deliberations over a speedup in the schedule of previously adopted defense programs.

Military Stepup Forecast

The new foreign minister, Masayoshi Ito, said in a separate interview that the amount of the Japanese effort is still be debated by contending government agencies. But he predicted that the result will be a military spending increase.

"We would like to do as much as possible with our ally, the United States, in the area of security," said Mr. Suzuki. He added that the efforts would be made within the framework of Japan's post-World War II policy of not acquiring offensive military power or nuclear weapons.

The premier also said that Japan's contribution to peace and security in the world should not be confined to "the narrow area of defense or military affairs" but should include further increases in economic aid and technical assistance to developing countries "to preclude any conflicts before such conflicts happen."

In the economic field, Mr. Suzuki forecast additional efforts to solve the problem of automobile exports by encouraging investments by Japanese automobile companies in manufacturing facilities in the United States. He said Toyota and Honda, two of Japan's largest automakers, are studying such investments "in a very forward-looking manner," language that is often used here to indicate probable approval.

"I think there is an element of brightness in our outlook" on the auto question, Mr. Suzuki said. He said Japan expects that the U.S. automobile industry will help to solve the basic problem by meeting the increased demand of American consumers for small, fuel-efficient cars. He said that in the meantime "Japan should not take advantage of the situation to exercise disorderly export tactics."

In general, Mr. Suzuki said, Japanese relations with the United States are "excellent." He added, "I think our relations have gone into a period of mature relations, and I firmly believe that this must be maintained and developed even further."

The new Japanese leader, who has been a member of parliament

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

INSIDE

GM Reports Record Loss for Quarter

Caught in one of the most trying periods in American automobile history, General Motors reported a $412-million loss for the second quarter — the first since the Depression in a nonstrike quarter. *Page 11.*

British Showdown for 800-Meter Title

Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, British archrivals for the Olympic 800-meter title, won their semifinal heats today, setting up a showdown for the gold medal. Allan Wells of Britain took the 100-meter dash and Soviet gymnasts won three more gold medals. *Articles and results, Pages 13 and 15.*

Two Brothers: A Classic Rivalry

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT) — It was the Fourth of July weekend and the softball game in Plains, Ga., pitting Jimmy Carter and his team of Secret Service agents against Billy Carter and his band of reporters had come to a predictable conclusion: 13-3 in favor of the president.

"That's the first thing he's won in so long, — it's time he won something," Billy Carter said, with a trace of resentment. Then, as the president took off on a jog around the field in the 100-degree heat, his younger brother added: "He's really showing off now. He's probably running behind the fence and crawling off home."

Billy Carter's remarks offered some illumination of the fiercely competitive, frequently strained relationship between the 56-year-old president and his 42-year-old brother. The softball game was on July 6, just five days after the White House says the president urged his brother to register as an agent of the Libyan government and make a full disclosure of his dealings with Tripoli.

The controversy over Billy Carter's connection with Libya is only the latest occasion in which the president's brother has been in the headlines, although it is potentially the most politically embarrassing.

Earlier, Billy Carter won attention by his promotion of Billy Beer, his buffoonery at banquets and conventions around the country at $5,000 per appearance, remarks widely taken as anti-Semitic, and his treatment for alcohol abuse last summer at a Navy rehabilitation center in Long Beach, Calif.

Throughout it all, Billy Carter has remained defiantly independent of his brother, loudly and publicly refusing to follow his model. The relationship between the two men has frequently been described in books about the Carter family as typical of a younger, less accomplished sibling trying to vent his resentment through outrageous behavior.

At the White House, political aides to the president have often expressed concern about the potential damage Billy Carter might do to his brother's career.

"The president doesn't have any control over him — quite the contrary," a senior White House aide observed. "If Jimmy told him to do something, Billy would be likely to do the opposite just to prove himself."

Another official said he suspected that the president had spoken several times to his brother about his public involvement with the Libyans but had never specifically ordered him to sever his connections. "It just wouldn't work and the president knows that," he said. "He has to use kid gloves with Billy; anything else would backfire."

There is considerable anxiety at the White House about the prospect, which now seems likely, of Billy Carter's testifying before a Senate investigating committee about his Libyan connections. Officials insist that the president has nothing to hide, but they are concerned over the impact that some of his typically colorful testimony might have in the politically charged atmosphere of an election year.

Age Differential

The 14 years in age that separate the two Carter brothers made them virtual strangers in an otherwise close-knit family. By the time Billy was 6, his brother was off to Annapolis and a career in the Navy.

In 1953, when their father died, Lt. Jimmy Carter returned to Plains to take over the family peanut business. Before the brothers really got to know each other, however, Billy Carter joined the Marine Corps.

Later, after his brother had served as governor of Georgia and been elected president, Billy Carter got a chance to run the family business for a relatively brief period.

But then the peanut warehouse was placed in a blind trust and eventually offered for sale. A close personal friend of both men observed this week that Billy Carter might have felt better about himself if he had had the opportunity to succeed in business on his own.

U.S. Halts Aid to Bolivia, Recalls Most Personnel

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI) — The United States today halted economic aid to Bolivia and withdrew most of its military and diplomatic personnel to demonstrate its opposition to the military takeover of the civilian government.

The steps announced by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie follow the earlier cutoff of all military assistance and new economic development projects. Mr. Muskie said, "Our actions are designed to demonstrate the depth of our concern about the situation in Bolivia. The United States cannot support this effort to thwart the will of the people of Bolivia."

Bolivian military leaders ousted interim President Lydia Gueiler July 17 in an effort to prevent leftist presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo from coming to power. Congress had been expected to choose him as president Aug. 4 from among the candidates in the election June 29. No single candidate got a majority, but Mr. Siles Zuazo got the most votes.

U.S. officials said the current military aid pipeline contains about $1 million in projects that have already been approved. Some of these will be suspended. The new economic aid, amounting to a proposed $20 million for the current year, will be halted.

Yesterday, the United States voted in the Organization of American States to condemn the violations of human rights reportedly occurring in the military regime's crackdown on political opponents. Mr. Muskie said, "We believe the democratic process should be resumed and the desires of the people respected. We also deplore violation of the rights of hundreds of political, religious and labor leaders being held by the new regime."

Reports from Bolivia said resistance to the military regime had been quelled, and the government of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza appeared to be in full control. Nevertheless, the government acknowledged that some tin miners were continuing their resistance to the new regime in mining areas about 300 miles south of La Paz.

U.S. pressure last year helped put an end to another brief military takeover by a group of Bolivian military officers, and the U.S. government has tried to support the civilian government as a showcase of the kind of progressive, peaceful change that is possible in Latin America.

According to what the State Department describes as "reliable sources" there have been "widespread, even savage" violations of human rights under the new military government.

Kim Il Sung and Son: Signs of a Dynasty

North Korean Icons Suggest Kim Jong Il Will Succeed Father

By Henry Scott Stokes

PYONGYANG, North Korea, July 25 (NYT) — The two-room apartment of Pak Um Sun is up a single flight of stairs off a main street in the center of Pyongyang. She lives there with her husband, two of his brothers and his parents.

When a visitor knocked on the open door at midday, Mrs. Pak, who works in a clothing factory, emerged diffidently and showed the way around the little apartment with its slightly bulging closets, sewing machine, a black and white television set and its indispensable icons: five portraits of the "Great Leader," Kim Il Sung, the North Korean head of state.

Four were standard representations. One showed the 68-year-old president standing by a lake with birch trees and snow-capped mountains in the background. Another was a formal full-face portrait, showing Mr. Kim in his habitual gray high-collared jacket. The third was a miniature with a golden frame. The fourth was another individual picture of the leader.

Younger Than Life

But the fifth portrait was different. It depicted the head of state looking decades younger than life, again by a lake, smoking a cigarette. Beside him was a man who, in the picture, might be mistaken for his brother, but who is in fact his son, Kim Jong Il, 39.

The iconography of the North Korean regime has been a guide to its intentions since the senior Kim took power more than 30 years ago. And it now seems to suggest that the North Korean Communist leader seeks to make his son his political heir-apparent as the ruling Korean Workers Party prepares for its first congress in 10 years in October.

"I bought that picture just last year," Mrs. Pak said. It is the latest in her collection of Kim portraits, a collection that is not unusually large by the standards of the approximately two million members of the party in what may well be the most highly organized Communist society in the world.

The addition of this relatively new dual portrait to probably hundreds of thousands of homes across this country also suggests that plans for shifting Kim Jong Il upward in the party hierarchy to a virtually unchallengeable position are well advanced.

In another apartment in this unusual city, ornamented with a dozen major new state buildings in palatial Communist architectural style in the last half-dozen years and provided with many large and tree-filled parks, a reporter found that a top party official had also put up a picture of the two Kims on his study wall.

"But don't let this give you the idea that a dynasty is in the making," said the official. "Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is that Kim Jong Il is an outstanding man, thoroughly qualified to take over a high post in the party. It is my personal hope that he will be made secretary-general in October."

Little is known abroad about the son, whose birth date is Feb. 16, 1941. He is believed to have been born in the Maritime Province of Siberia, the child of Mr. Kim's first wife, Kim Chung Sook. He is said to have attended an aviation school in East Germany and to have graduated from Kim Il Sung University here in 1963.

He rarely appears in public. But he already holds two top posts, according to officials. He is said to be a member of the powerful Political Committee of the party's Central Committee, a decision-making, Politburo-style group. He is also secretary of the Central Committee, a larger body that meets rarely and "provides continuity between party congresses," according to a top party member.

Ranked as No. 2

He is already ranked as No. 2 in the party lineup, according to South Korean analysts in Seoul. If he takes over one of his father's major posts as secretary-general of the party as well, then he will dominate the state under his father, whose key supporters on the political committee are mostly in their mid or late 60s and have been associated with him since he served as an anti-Japanese guerrilla leader in Manchuria and Siberia in World War II.

Party officials said privately that Kim Jong Il was already a major decision-maker behind the scenes. "He leads the ideological and organizational work of the party," said one. "He guides work in all fields through the party."

"Some people," he went on, alluding to South Koreans, "began to write that his rise is a sign of feudalism in our state."

"But such a thing is just unthinkable," said the official, who asked not to be identified. "He is simply the best qualified man for the tasks he carries out, including cultural projects."

Explosives Theft Blamed on ETA

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 25 (AP) — Gunmen thought to be Basque separatists stole nearly nine tons of plastic explosive, and bombed six government buildings in northern Spain today, authorities said.

The bombings in the Basque cities of San Sebastian and Bilbao caused minor damage and no casualties, but the theft of the explosive raised fears of renewews attacks by the Basque separatist organization ETA.

[The bombings followed a denial by ETA that it was about to resume its bombing campaign in Spanish resorts, Reuters reported from Madrid. ETA's political-military wing, which exploded six bombs in June, issued a statement denying threats made in its name that more bombs would go off in the Canary Islands and Cadiz.]

Pro-Khomeini Militants

U.S. Black Muslim Group Linked to Murder Suspect

By Donnel Nunes and Dale Russakoff

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP) — Daoud Salahuddin, whom police have accused of Tuesday's shooting of the leader of an Iranian group opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, is one of a small but militant cadre of black American Muslims who have fervently adopted the Khomeini brand of Islamic fundamentalism.

Some served as bodyguards at the Iranian Embassy here until the delegation was expelled in April by President Carter. Many have joined Iranian Moslems in fighting for stricter observance of Koranic law at the Islamic Center on Massachusetts Avenue, the spiritual hub of Washington's 50,000-member Islamic community.

Some, like Mr. Salahuddin, who is also known as David Belfield, attended religious discussions held by Ali Agah, the head of the expelled Iranian delegation.

Many have clustered around Bahram Nahidian, the 41-year-old Georgetown carpet dealer whose shop has become the Washington parlor of the Iranian Revolution. Devotees have volunteered enthusiastically to serve an Islamic revolution 6,000 miles away from what they see as the great American Satan.

'Same Slogans'

Blacks are involved "because it is a communality of oppression," said Kwasi Lumumba, a onetime black power advocate who is now an activist in Washington's black Islamic community. "Like the blacks in the 1960s, the Muslims of the world are oppressed."

"You see the same slogans, the same aspirations, the same desires. It's an overriding desire to change the moral fiber of society," Mr. Lumumba said. "It's a universal tenet of the religion — to unite and struggle against the oppressors, against the nonbelievers."

The blacks are a loose federation rather than a formally organized group, according to District of Columbia police. Although some have ties with the World Community of Islam in the West, the former "Black Muslims," these black Muslims are not a part of that group.

Mr. Salahuddin is the only one of the three suspects in Tuesday's killing of Ali Tabatabai known to be associated with the Islamic movement. Yet traces of the political strife in the Islamic world are laced through the case, and the black Muslims are an integral part of that struggle in Washington.

Khomeini Supporter

Although their numbers are small — estimates range from 10 to several dozen — these American blacks have made their weight felt in local Islamic circles, thanks largely to the leadership of Mr. Nahidian, a naturalized U.S. citizen who is acknowledged by all to be the most prominent supporter of Ayatollah Khomeini in this country.

It is not a group that has endeared itself to the majority of Muslims in Washington. Fearful that many Americans have come to see Islam as a radical tool of revolution, many feel that the Nahidian-inspired Muslims are further tarnishing their religion.

In one incident last spring, supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini scuffled with leaders of the Islamic center over proper attire for women, wrenching the neck of one of the center's officials. Non-Iranian Moslems claimed that they disrupted prayer services with their demands for a voice in center policy.

Mr. Nahidian is seen by many as the prime mover behind such incidents, which they say are designed to align the center more closely with the ayatollah's policies and interpretations of Islamic law. Moslems who disagree with Mr. Nahidian's crusade feel that he has misled the blacks in an effort to gain allies.

Mr. Nahidian, interviewed at the Islamic Center on Massachusetts Avenue Wednesday, called the charge against Mr. Salahuddin harassment. "He was not involved," Mr. Nahidian said. "Islam does not allow you to go ahead and kill someone unless the Islamic Court approves it, and he is a good Muslim. He's a good brother."

"All of us are pro-Khomeini," Mr. Nahidian also said. "There is none of us who are anti-Khomeini. Khomeini hasn't done anything to the Muslims. He's done something to U.S. imperialism."

FBI Offers Reward From Own Coffers

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP) — The FBI took the unusual action yesterday of offering a $10,000 reward from its own budget for information on the whereabouts of the District of Columbia man charged in the assassination of Ali Tabatabai, the outspoken Iranian exile who was gunned down at his suburban home Tuesday.

In announcing the reward — the first of its kind offered since an FBI agent was killed in an ambush in Cleveland last summer — the bureau said it believes that the suspect, Daoud Salahuddin, also known as David Belfield, "is still in this area."

Mr. Salahuddin, 29, is a member of a Muslim sect who worked as a security guard at the Iranian Embassy here after the fall of the shah. Later he was reportedly employed at the Iranian interests section in the Algerian Embassy, which handles business of the present Tehran regime.

China Restricts Office Terms To 12 Years to Stop 'Excesses'

PEKING, July 25 (UPI) — China will soon limit its leaders to a maximum of 12 years in office to prevent a repetition of the lifelong rule and excesses of the late Mao Tse-tung, a high Chinese official said today.

The rule, to be adopted later this year at a congress of the Communist Party, was one of two major planks sought by China's most powerful figure, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Deng said he will resign his government position within a few weeks and has been urging other aging leaders to do the same to make way for a new generation of younger technocrats to oversee China's modernization process.

Several, possibly including Premier Hua Guofeng, are expected to follow his lead. The highly placed Chinese source said the new rule would bar party officials from holding a job for more than three consecutive four-year terms.

Close to 1,400 Blacks Fired in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 25 (UPI) — The Johannesburg City Council today fired nearly 1,400 black workers striking for higher pay amid mounting signs of a new outburst of racial unrest in the country.

A council spokesman said almost 600 power plant workers who walked off their jobs yesterday demanding that the average wage be raised from $42.90 a week to $75.40 were fired. Later, 800 employees at the power station near the outlying black township of Soweto were dismissed for walking out in sympathy. The council ordered the workers to return to their tribal homelands, where unemployment is high.

The spokesman said 300 municipal transport workers put down tools and refused an order to fill in at the Orlando power station after the dismissal of the 600. No violence was reported, but police said they were standing by for possible trouble.

Hundreds of black students in Soweto and the eastern Cape region maintained a boycott of schools. Mixed-race students in Cape Town threatened to resume a similar walkout, which was called off after violent rioting in the city last month. The Cape disturbances — the worst since the 1976 Soweto riotes — left at least 42 persons dead.

Union Threat

The president of an unrecognized black union representing the dismissed workers threatened a sympathy strike by 9,000 of the city's other municipal black workers unless they were rehired.

The deputy city electrical engineer said, however, that there were no indications of such a walkout developing. He said that other workers would be recruited to replace the strikers, and that the walkout would have no effect on the city's electrical services.

The power strike was the latest in a series of actions by black workers disappointed by the government's failure to follow up on its promise to give blacks equal pay with whites.

The black and mixed-race students are demanding equality with white students in the segregated school systems. The government spends more than twice as much educating white pupils, but it has promised gradually to rectify this situation.

Resumption in September

East-West Talks on Forces Recess in Improved Mood

By Don Cook

VIENNA, July 25 (LAT) — East-West talks here on military force reductions in Central Europe recessed for the summer yesterday with the first signs of agreement beginning to emerge after seven years of negotiation.

At a news conference in the Hofburg Palace, where the talks began in January, 1973, Dutch Ambassador Wilhelm De Vos, speaking for the NATO participants, said that the latest round has "shown more clearly than before that an early first agreement is possible."

Polish delegate Tadeusz Strulak, speaking for the Warsaw Pact countries, said that there had been "a noted enlivening to the negotiations." There is no longer much talk of deadlock, he added.

Behind this upbeat mood was the announcement two weeks ago that the Soviet Union was ready to withdraw 20,000 more troops from Eastern Europe in return for withdrawal of 13,000 U.S. troops from West Germany, as part of a first-stage reduction agreement.

Restore Detente

There was little doubt among Western diplomats here that the Soviet move was a reflection of the situation in Afghanistan, where Soviet forces began arriving in December, and of a desire on the part of Moscow to promote a peaceful image and restore an atmosphere of detente in Europe. But whatever the Soviet motives, the Western powers regard the announcement as the first genuine sign that Moscow is willing to negotiate.

The Soviet offer to withdraw troops came on top of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's announcement last September that 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks would be withdrawn from East Germany as a unilateral gesture aimed at getting NATO to drop its plans for installing a new generation of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Thus the Russians say they would be pulling a total of 40,000 troops out of Eastern Europe in return for only 13,000 U.S. troops to be withdrawn from West Germany.

"These new compromise proposals of the Socialist countries are of great weight," the Polish ambassador said at the news conference. "They form the realistic platform for seeking an early first-stage agreement. Fully feasible now, this task is also a most urgent one if participants of both sides really wish ... to contribute ... to halting the arms race, reversing the unfavorable developments in East-West relations, restoring detente and strengthening security and peace in Europe."

Strength Data

While the apparent Warsaw Pact desire for agreement after seven years of stalling is welcomed by Western negotiators, several hurdles must still be cleared. There is lack of agreement on basic data on the size of forces in Europe. Another problem is how to monitor any troop reduction to make sure that the troops are withdrawn and do not return.

The data issue looms as the main problem because Western intelligence organizations estimate that Soviet forces in Eastern Europe have approximately 150,000 more men than the Russians say.

Ambassador De Vos said: "Agreement on data is essential in any objective sense for agreement on reductions and limitations. Given years of Eastern reluctance to be forthcoming or informative in order to resolve this central problem, it is natural that we in the West should consider the East's action on this topic as the real test of Eastern interest in achieving an agreement acceptable to both sides.

"It is only when the Eastern participants enter into practical cooperation to resolve the data issue that we will be able to take at full value the stated Eastern interest in an early agreement."

The Western position is that there can be no agreement on reduction of troops before agreement on how many troops there are on each side. The Warsaw Pact countries' attitude is that they accept the strength figures submitted by the West and expect the West to accept without question the figures they submit. Delegations from the two sides will take up the problem again in late September.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Zimbabwe Sets $2.2-Billion Reform Bud

SALISBURY, July 25 (AP) — Zimbabwe's three-month-old bl ministration, in power after a successful seven-year guerrilla w nounced a $2.2-billion budget yesterday designed to finance social r patch up the economy and lure needed foreign investment.

This is a 16-percent spending increase from the last budget, i military allocations by the previous white-led regime took 40 percer national income. Finance Minister Enos Nkala described the s plan as conservative with "a mild and pragmatic application of Soci

About $420 million is earmarked for social programs, includi schooling and health care, and $102 million is set aside for urgently reconstruction and for resettlement of more than 1 million of the c 7 million blacks displaced by the conflict. Prime Minister Robert I promised the programs before he came to power in February's supervised elections.

New Hebrides Rebel Said to Weigh Next I

VILA, New Hebrides, July 25 (UPI) — Rebellion leader Jimmy has retreated to his jungle headquarters on Espiritu Santo Island action against a newly arrived British and French occupation for cials said today. They said the plantation owner remained defian colonial administration.

The rebel radio station sent a broadcast calling for an anti-gov rally today in Luganville, capital of the secessionist island. British said the force of 200 British marines and French paratroopers that on Espiritu Santo yesterday to crush the eight-week rebellion was to remain in Luganville.

The New Hebrides is scheduled to become independent Wedne ter 74 years of Anglo-French rule. Bargaining with Mr. Stevens ap will be necessary to remove the threat of hostile action by the speaking rebels against the English-speaking central government Vila.

Exiled Former Burmese Premier Comes E

NEW DELHI, July 25 (AP) — Former Burmese Premier U Nu home to Rangoon today, ending 11 years of exile in a remote moun retreat 350 miles south of New Delhi.

Mr. Nu's return is apparently part of a general amnesty declared 29 by Burmese dictator Ne Win, who has freed all political pi halved the sentences of common criminals and rehabilitated a nu his disgraced rivals.

Mr. Win ousted Mr. Nu, who was one of the founders of the nou movement, jailed him for seven years then allowed him to leave B Thailand. Mr. Nu plans to stop at two Buddhist retreats on his w and will fly from Calcutta to Rangoon on Tuesday. A conditio return is that he not meet with the press there, the United News reported.

Demirel, Ecevit Agree on Anti-Violence E

ANKARA, July 25 (UPI) — Premier Suleyman Demirel and op leader Bulent Ecevit said at a news conference today that th reached agreement on the importance of five bills that they h restore order to Turkey after months of increasing political violence.

The leaders, who were brought together last night by acting P Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at a dinner in the presidential palace, said would tighten criminal laws, impose more severe sentences for crimes and make procedural changes in the courts.

The leaders said efforts would be made to speed the legislation Parliament, but Mr. Ecevit expressed disapproval of an attempt state security tribunals without substantial changes in the presen that particular bill.

Russian Feminist Appears at UN Confere

COPENHAGEN, July 25 (AP) — Russian feminist Natali chuskaya, just expelled from the Soviet Union, unexpectedly gained sion to the UN women's conference today, but she was forced without formally challenging the official Soviet delegation for the speak in behalf of "suppressed" Russian women.

Ms. Malachuskaya later staged a silent protest outside the co center. She carried a poster reading: "I was expelled from the Sovi because I fought for women's rights."

Ms. Malachuskaya flew here from Austria, where she and the Leningrad feminists arrived Sunday. Soviet officials had given choice of prison or expulsion for distributing an underground publication and manifestos demanding withdrawal of Soviet troo Afghanistan and urging Soviet men to refuse to perform military s foreign countries.

Heavy Fighting Is Reported in El Salvad

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, July 25 (AP) — Heavy fighting leftist guerrillas and government troops has been raging for five d remote area of northeastern El Salvador, travelers from the area s terday. They said villagers in Torola, 130 miles northeast of here, h their homes to escape the danger.

Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia said "bandits and sub have forced at least 3,000 residents to leave their villages. He of casualty figures. Leftist sources, while confirming the fighting, de estimate casualties.

Leftists are fighting for power against both the extreme right civilian-military junta that overthrew a rightist military governm October. Human rights officials estimate that 3,500 persons ha killed this year in political fighting.

Israeli Forces Tighten Security

Arab Women Join Sons' Hunger Strike

JERUSALEM, July 25 (Reuters) — Nine Arab women reportedly went on a hunger strike here today in sympathy with their sons, who are among the 49 Palestinians who are refusing food in Israel's top-security Nafha Prison.

Two inmates of the prison in the Negev Desert died of pneumonia this week after liquid entered their lungs while they were being force-fed. Concern for the remaining 49 mounted as their protest entered its 11th day.

The prisoners, all serving long sentences for security offenses, want conditions improved. The prison was opened only two months ago.

In Arab East Jerusalem, Israeli security forces were on high alert today after two days of disturbances in which about 20 Arabs were arrested.

Members of the hunger strikers' families have occupied the East Jerusalem Red Cross office. Today they called upon Moslems to pray for the prisoners, and thousands went to the al-Aksa mosque in response to the appeal.

Protest Resumed

Twenty-three other prisoners, who ended their hunger strike when they were transferred from Nafha to Ramle Jail earlier this week, resumed their protest today.

Leftist lawyer Felicia Langer, who visited them, said they resumed the strike when they heard of the two deaths.

She said she had seen evidence that at least three prisoners had been beaten. "They had welts on their backs," she said. "They also said they had been force-fed with salty water and had pipes stuck up their rectums."

Prison authorities denied all these charges.

One prisoner held at Nafha was released today after completing his sentence. He spoke to reporters from his hospital bed in Jerusalem.

The man, Tawfik Abu Zahara, said he was the only short-term prisoner held at Nafha. He served 18 months for possessing sabotage materials.

"Morale is high in the prison," he said. "The strike will go on until we have achieved our demands."

Mr. Zahara said conditions at Nafha are much worse than at other Israeli prisons where he has been held.

"We were eight to a cell, we slept on straw mattresses on the floor and the food was very bad," he said.

The doctor who is treating Mr. Zahara said he showed the normal symptoms of someone who had not eaten for 11 days — fatigue and weakness.

Mr. Zahara said he had been force-fed by nurses Monday.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, interviewed in the newspaper Yediot Aharonot today, said the hunger strike is politically motivated.

"Forty-two of these prisoners are serving life sentences for shedding the blood of innocent people," he said. "They are all terrorists."

Panel Approves U.S. Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The House Appropriations Committee yesterday approved a $7.1 billion foreign aid appropriation bill with restraints on aid to South Korea, Haiti and El Salvador.

Approval of the appropriation for the 1981 fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1, clears the measure for House action as early as next week.

The committee approved $75 million in military credit sales for South Korea, but said it expects U.S. officials to make sure the aid is used for defense, not for enforcing martial law. Aid to Haiti was cut $2 million to $5.2 million as an expression of "concern for brutality and corruption." The committee said Congress should be consulted before $5 million in military credits is extended to El Salvador because of that country's political instability.

Syrian Leader Says Foes Are Being Hunted

BEIRUT, July 25 (Reuters) — Syrian President Hafez al-Assad told leaders of his ruling Ba'ath Party last night that its opponents are being tracked down everywhere. He spoke in Damascus three days after an unidentified gunman in Paris assassinated former Syrian Premier Salah Eddin al-Bitar, a leader of the opposition to Mr. Assad's government.

Syria began a new crackdown against the opposition, led by the underground extremist Moslem Brotherhood, at the beginning of the month. Mr. Assad, 52, who took power in a coup 10 years ago, said reactionary groupings trying to undermine stability in Syria "have collapsed and begun to breathe their last gasp."

He called the Moslem Brotherhood "a reactionary gang that associates itself with Zionism."

The crackdown against it and other opposition groups started with the establishment of special military tribunals to try suspects for subversion, sabotage and murder. The Syrian National Council (parliament) later approved the death penalty for membership in the brotherhood. The Syrian leadership accuses the brotherhood of trying to undermine opposition to the Israeli-Egyptian treaties, and says the United States and Israel are behind it.

Thais Repel 2,000 Fleeing Cambodia War

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, July 25 (AP) — Thai troops prevented about 2,000 guerrillas and civilian followers of former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot from fleeing across the border into Thailand today after the Vietnamese took the guerrillas' Malai Hill stronghold in western Cambodia yesterday, Thai military sources said.

Reporters at the border said Vietnamese forces today took advantage of heavy rain to step up their offensive against the Pol Pot guerrillas at their present position south of Malai Hill.

Thai military sources said the Vietnamese continued to bombard the guerrillas with artillery all day today. Guerrillas and civilians were believed to be moving toward the Thai border near the Thai villages south of Aranyaprathet.

Sounds of fighting could be heard from Aranyaprathet. Thai sources said Thai planes and troops were sent to reinforce the border area in the event of a spillover from the fighting.

The sources said that 2,000 Cambodians, some of them armed, were turned back at the border at Ban Pan Suek, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) south of Aranyaprathet. They had fled when Malai Hill fell yesterday.

The Vietnamese, backed by tanks and artillery, took control of the hill after a month of fighting, forcing many of the guerrillas to retreat several miles to the south to another hilly frontier area, Thai military sources said.

The Vietnamese entered Phnom Penh in January last year, ousting Pol Pot and installing a pro-Hanoi government of Cambodian Communists headed by Heng Samrin. The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces have since pushed most of Pol Pot's guerrillas into western Cambodia along the Thai frontier.

International relief agencies have described the area south of Aranyaprathet as "military camps" controlled by the Pol Pot guerrillas. They say they have ceased distribution of food to the area until the combatants can be separated from the civilians.

EEC Balks at Drafts of Rebuke to Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

keeping the PLO busy with diplomacy rather than violence."

A Soviet diplomat was almost alone in insisting that, regardless of the coming vote, the tenor of the speeches showed that the United States was Israel's last friend.

Mr. Thorn did criticize Israel for holding onto the occupied territories, for settling Israelis on them and for moving government offices into what had been the Arab-held sector of Jerusalem.

But he balanced this by insisting that peace in the Middle East rested on two principles: the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to a secure existence; and "recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

The day's harshest assault on the proceedings came from William vanden Heuvel, the deputy U.S. representative. "Neither the endless sessions of the Security Council nor the deliberations of the assembly have produced an answer," he said, calling this session's proposals "totally one-sided and totally unrealistic."

There can be no peace, he said, without recognition of Israel's right to exist and the Palestinians' "right to responsible political expression." This last formulation falls far short of the Common Market's explicit call at its meeting in Venice last month to "associate" the PLO with any negotiations.

The closest that Mr. vanden Heuvel came to a rebuke of Israel was a call to all sides to refrain from any step that could undermine a negotiated peace. Later, he said this was a reference, among other things, to a bill in the Knesset (Israeli parliament) that would make Jerusalem the nation's permanent and undivided capital. The Knesset passed the bill on first reading yesterday.

Although almost any Arab draft is virtually certain to be adopted by a huge majority, some leading Third World nations are attempting to compose a more measured document. Yugoslavia's deputy foreign minister, Milorad Pesic, pointedly called for recognizing the right of all Middle Eastern nations to live in peace, although he did not cite Israel specifically. Mr. Pesic also demanded that Israel withdraw from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and urged the creation of a Palestinian nation by the PLO.

The Arab draft resolution now going the rounds says nothing of Israel's rights but calls for an international economic boycott of Israel for as long as the occupation continues. It urges a Palestinian state and it proposes that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim find some way to receive the occupied lands and hand them over to the PLO.

Recall Said Weighed

JERUSALEM, July 25 (Reuters) — Egypt will recall its ambassador in Israel if Prime Minister Menachem Begin moves his office to Arab East Jerusalem, Israel Radio reported today.

Quoting Western sources, the radio said President Anwar Sadat of Egypt viewed Mr. Begin's intention to move his office to the eastern sector of the city as a unilateral step of annexation.

Egyptian Ambassador Saad Mortada said on army radio today that he had no official knowledge of Mr. Sadat's intentions. "I can only say that President Sadat has stated that the peace process will go on," he said.

2d Typhoon Kills 15 in Philippines

MANILA, July 25 (UPI) — A typhoon, designated Kim, destroyed 12,000 houses today, triggered massive floods and forced the evacuation of more than 167,600 people. At least 15 persons were reported drowned. It is the most powerful tropical storm to hit the Philippines this year.

The Red Cross said unconfirmed reports also indicated six persons were missing in floods in the Cagayan province, 220 miles (352 kilometers) north of Manila. The typhoon, with peak winds of 137 miles per hour, struck the lush Cagayan Valley region, flooding about 500 villages and 37 towns in Cagayan and neighboring Isabela province. A typhoon that hit the Cagayan Valley on Monday killed 19 persons, injured 17 and left 177,149 homeless.

Despite flooding in parts of Manila today, about 2,000 University of the Philippines students marched in the rain to protest tuition increases and "imperialism."

Western Electric To Pay $7 Million In Sex Bias Case

NEWARK, N.J., July 25 (AP) — A federal judge gave his final approval yesterday to a $7-million sex discrimination settlement against the Western Electric Co.

U.S. District Judge Herbert Stern heard comments from dozens of past and present employees of the company before acting. The settlement sets aside $7 million in damages for almost 2,000 women found eligible by the court, and requires the company to set up an affirmative action plan to increase the number of women in management positions.

Judge Stern said the company agreed to the terms last month in an effort to end a suit originally filed seven years ago by Kyraki Kyriazi, an industrial engineer who was fired in 1971. Judge Stern ordered her reinstated last October.

The telephone parts manufacturer was found guilty of sex discrimination in October, 1978. Judge Stern ruled then that the firm had systematically denied women the same employment opportunities that it had afforded men.

Suzuki Vows To Aid U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

continuously since the postwar constitution was adopted in 1947, is concerned that he has been only tangentially involved in diplomatic matters during his domestically oriented career as a consensus broker among competing interests and political factions.

"I'm sure my name is very little known abroad," he said with a grin.

Notes Ignored

Despite his relative unfamiliarity with international affairs, he answered questions directly and without hesitation, and without reference to a sheaf of notes before him that had been provided by his staff.

Because anything he says on diplomatic matters at this early point of his administration tends to make policy as well as to make news here, three aides took copious notes, and a tape recorder made a transcript for the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Suzuki, whose slogan for his new administration is "the politics of harmony," went out of his way to say at several points that he hopes to rely on extensive dialogue with international leaders as well as with domestic political parties and interests to smooth his country's way in the world of the 1980s. While he said no decision has yet been made, he hinted that he is thinking of overseas trips later this year, perhaps to Southeast Asia.

A trip to the United States will probably have to wait for 1981, he said, because American leaders will be busy this year with the elections.

Kuwait Plane Hijackers Free Captives, Surrend

From Agency Dispatches

KUWAIT, July 25 — A hijacked Kuwait Airways jet landed in Kuwait today for the third time after being turned away from Iran, and the two hijackers surrendered after releasing more than 30 persons aboard the plane unhurt, the Kuwait news agency reported. They had released 37 passengers during an earlier stop here.

The British pilot and co-pilot escaped through a window shortly before the surrender, which followed negotiations between authorities and the hijackers as Kuwaiti troops set up positions close to the plane. The hijackers, armed with pistols and grenades, shot at the crew members, but did not hit them, airport sources said.

The authorities had announced an indefinite closure of Kuwait's international airport and said that the interior minister, Sheikh Nawaf al-Sabah, was negotiating with the hijackers, who reportedly were demanding ransom.

The news agency identified them as Palestinians with Jordanian passports. The Boeing 737 was hijacked yesterday while on a flight from Beirut to Kuwait. It landed in Kuwait and, during a 90-minute stop, the hijackers released all 37 women and children aboard. The plane then flew to Bahrain, refueled, flew to Kuwait for a second time, then took off for Abadan, Iran.

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran ordered the runway of Tehran's international airport blocked. Authorities in the United Arab Emirates closed all airports when the plane headed for Dubai.

and Lebanese authorities i Beirut's airport.

Fatma Faqih, a Kuwaiti ist among the women and released last night, wrote newspaper Al-Anbaa that jackers said they would free maining passengers and th and then blow up the air their demands were not met.

An anonymous telephone told Reuters in Beirut that jackers were Jordanians w been swindled by a business and Kuwaiti officials and w manding 15 million Ka pounds (about $4.4 million).

Kuwait's director-general curity, Col. Mohammed Kh said yesterday that there w hijackers aboard the plane. H tified them as Jordanian Youssef and Khalaf Moufleh, and said they w ported from Kuwait last yea suing bad checks. They w manding $750,000 allegedly them by a Kuwaiti merchan Kabandi said.

Explosion in N.Y. Kills 5

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP) — An explosion in a Queens metal factory yesterday killed 5 workers and injured 39.

53 Die in Chinese Flood

PEKING, July 25, (Reuters) — Fifty-three persons died in floods in the eastern Chinese province of Anhui after rivers in the area broke their banks late last month, the Shanghai newspaper Wen Hui Bao reported yesterday.

Qataris in Fra Victims of Th

CANNES, July 25 (AP) glars stole jewelry and fore rency said to be worth abo million from the Riviera vi son of the former ruler of Qa night, police reported today.

They said the value of the stolen — all jewelry, exce $120,000 in foreign currency declared by Abdel Aziz Alt Thani, who reported the th this morning. Police said th not yet confirmed the amoun

In Paris police source jewels and money worth $87,500 were stolen from the ment of a brother of the ruli of Qatar. The exact identity victim was not immediate closed.

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PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS
see classified

Clarification

The International Herald Tribune published a Washington Post dispatch, on July 21, 1980, reporting on the suicide and financial dealings of Eli Pinkas. Since then, the IHT has received a clarification from Dimitry Jodidio, who was mentioned in the article.

Mr. Jodidio said that although Mr. Pinkas was administrator of his company, he was in no way implicated in any of Mr. Pinkas' fraudulent dealings. Mr. Pinkas' relationship to Mr. Jodidio's company was similar to the relationship Mr. Pinkas maintained with a number of other respected financial institutions, the statement said. Also, Mr. Jodidio said that he did not live in the south of France, as reported, but in Lausanne, Switzerland.

هكذا من الأصل

rgentine Press Gets Lesson in Courage

By Kenneth Freed

UENOS AIRES (LAT) — At sight, Buenos Aires might seem a journalist's paradise. Dozens newspapers and magazines are lished here, and the corner stand is an Argentine growth stry.

t a paradise it isn't.

e most pressing social and po- issues of the day are played n or, more often, ignored.

rgentine reporters ask no ques- s about the fate of the 5,000 or e Argentines who have disap- ed at the hands of government ars in the four years since the tary took power.

ditorial writers do not question means used by the government estroy its enemies. Columnists not quarrel when the generals rm the country say they will ise control for at least four years.

hat sort of thing, the type of nalism you have in the states, y isn't done, and probably be done here," one Buenos journalist said.

he reasons are many. Some are ical. There are papers which always sided with the govern- any government, because the are seen as representing the , and we Argentinians are nationalistic.

hen there are editors who sim- agree with this government's es. Of course, there are those are afraid. They don't want to hut down, or go to jail, or So they avoid trouble."

edom of the press is guaran- by Argentina's constitution there is no widespread, direct rnment control of the print me- although television networks overnment owned and their departments are under mili- irection.

But there are pressures, some subtle and some not so subtle, against the local press.

Early this month, several papers had been allowed to question the policies of Economics Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, but when questioning turned into criticism and began to include the government as a whole, the word went out to ease up.

A member of the ruling Council of Generals made a speech pointing out that criticism that might undermine the people's confidence in the government would be considered subversive and dealt with as such. At least 36 journalists and writers have disappeared since 1976.

Others, including the editor of the mildly leftist newspaper La Opinion, Jacobo Timerman, have been arrested and tortured. Mr. Timerman was finally exiled to Israel, even though no official charge was ever made against him.

So, rather than face that sort of pressure and threat, most of the nation's newspapers and magazine editors simply censor themselves.

There is one exception to this type of approach: the Buenos Aires Herald, a small English-language daily run by a British citizen, James Neilson.

The Herald has opposed anti-democratic forces in Argentina throughout the paper's 104-year history and has been the local press's single consistent critic of the current regime.

No other paper has continuously sought to learn the fate of those who have disappeared. Only the Herald has consistently called on the government to end its violations of Argentina's constitutional guarantees of civil liberties and rights.

The Herald gets away with this direct, critical approach, according to some sources, because it is small (18,000 circulation) and because it is published in English.

The paper is also American-owned, and most of its senior staff members are British citizens, giving it a special status that the government apparently does not want to upset.

Serious Problems

Even so, the Herald has problems, serious ones. It has, for instance, lost the advertising of some U.S. and local companies displeased with its criticism of the government.

But far worse have been the death threats made against some Herald editors and their families. The editor-in-chief, Robert Cox, left the country late last year when he *and his family were threatened with* death.

And over the last three weeks, Mr. Neilson has been subjected to constant harassment. He and his family have been threatened with death because of his stand on human rights.

Mr. Neilson ran front-page stories about the threats, complained to the British Embassy and finally obtained a public statement from President Jorge Videla, a retired general, that he would be protected.

Some Speak Out

The Herald affair has caused some of the Argentine press to deal with the issue of press freedom.

The first to speak out was La Prensa, a paper with a history of promoting press freedom. It was closed down for five years in the 1950s for opposing President Juan Peron, and its editors were jailed or exiled.

In an editorial last week, La Prensa said that an attack on one newspaper was an attack on the press in general, and called on the government to disclose what is being done to end the intimidation. Editorials followed in one other major morning daily, La Nacion, and in one provincial paper.

The other papers and magazines carried brief accounts of Mr. Neilson's troubles, putting the story on the front page only when Gen. Videla issued his promise of protection.

The editor of one large paper said that "if they had not been so crude and hadn't threatened Neilson's family, I doubt that any paper, including La Prensa, would have written a word about the whole mess."

For his part, Mr. Neilson speaks gratefully about the support he has had, but he is not convinced that the Argentine papers are ready to give up censoring themselves.

"Oh, I think things will go on the way they have," he said.



United Press International

DUTCH TRAINS COLLIDE — The remains of a victim of a two train-collision in Utrecht Thursday, which killed nine and injured 21, being carried from the scene in a sheet. The track is the only one in the Netherlands that is not fitted with automated traffic regulators.

Rules Laid for Carter-Kennedy Contest; Some Democrats Try for Third Choice

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP) — Aides to President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts met privately yesterday to work out peaceful ground rules for their coming Democratic National Convention contest.

Meanwhile, Democrats prominent in fund-raising efforts in past campaigns were conferring privately in a belated effort to prevent the party from nominating either Mr. Carter or Sen. Kennedy, hoping to swing the convention to some other well-known figure such as Vice President Walter Mondale, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie or Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

The Carter and Kennedy representatives met for 2½ hours yesterday afternoon in the neutral territory of a suite at the Mayflower Hotel. Afterward both sides said they had made progress on procedural issues, and that there had been no attempt to forestall the main event, the planned challenge by the Kennedy forces to the convention rules. These are seen as a prelude to the vote on the presidential nomination itself.

"We talked about scheduling and procedural matters," said Richard Moe, Mr. Mondale's chief of staff, who was attending the session as a Carter representative. "We discovered that, in a sense, both sides want the same thing — a good convention. We both will debate our issues at the convention. ... We assume there will be a rules fight and that the senator will continue his effort to win the nomination. And we assume that President Carter will win on the rules and win the nomination."

Orderly Procedures

A spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said the meeting laid the groundwork for what both sides hope will be orderly procedures for the convention next month in New York City. He added that the question of Sen. Kennedy withdrawing from active candidacy was not raised, although Mr. Carter now has almost 300 more delegates pledged to him than he needs to win renomination.

"The senator is going to continue on to the convention as a candidate," said Richard Drayne, the Kennedy spokesman. " ... We will continue our efforts on the rules and platform questions."

The Carter and Kennedy advisers agreed to meet again next week to continue their talks, Mr. Moe said.

Meanwhile, in private meetings at the nearby Madison Hotel and in a series of long-distance telephone conversations, Democrats disenchanted with Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy were aiming at turning the convention to a third choice. They are trying to put together a group tentatively called the Committee for an Open Convention. They say they do not know if they have enough strength — or enough time — even to form the committee, let alone accomplish their goal.

"It's a long-shot deal," said Harrison Dogole, a Philadelphia business executive who is one of the prime movers behind the late-starting effort. "But Jimmy Carter is almost unelectable now, and it will be worse yet for him after Billygate." He was referring to recent revelations of Billy Carter's financial ties to Libyans and his role in talks between the White House and a Libyan official.

'Minor Revolution'

Mr. Dogole, who has actively supported Sen. Jackson, added that he was no more enchanted with Sen. Kennedy than with Mr. Carter. "So sure, it's late. It couldn't be later. What we need at the convention is a minor revolution," he said.

He said that within four or five days the group will decide whether it has the support and time to formally create a political action committee. Their plan is to have Washington lawyer and sports executive Edward Bennett Williams as committee chairman.

"I was asked to head such a committee," said Mr. Williams. "But to my knowledge no such committee has been formed."

Much of the exploratory work for the committee has been conducted by Arnold Picker, a former executive of United Artists and financial chairman of Mr. Muskie's 1972 presidential campaign.

He has been seeking to enlist prominent elected officials, which he concedes is a requisite for the formation of a committee. He and his colleagues hope to convince convention delegates to defeat a proposed rule that would bind delegates to vote for the candidate they were elected to support. Only then could Mr. Carter be denied a first-ballot victory — and only then could the delegates perhaps swing to a third choice.

Hearings Open on EPA Study

3,600 Waste Sites in U.S. Listed as Threats to Water

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, July 25 (LAT) — Liquid waste from chemical factories, slaughterhouses and other industries is threatening drinking water at more than 3,600 locations in the United States, a two-year, $5 million national study shows.

The preliminary survey, conducted by all 50 states under the direction of the Environmental Protection Agency, lists for the first time the specific locations and owners of unlined pits, pools and ponds of liquid waste adjacent to drinking wells and water aquifers.

"The study may help us identify what may be the next set of Love Canals unless we take action soon," said Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., chairman of the House Government Operations subcommittee on the environment, which opened hearings on the problem yesterday.

The Love Canal residential neighborhood, built on a chemical dump site near Niagara Falls, N.Y., was abandoned in 1978 because of poisons that oozed into homes and lawns.

The final EPA survey, expected in September, is not designed to provide conclusive data about which water supplies have been contaminated. But preliminary studies of 11,000 industrial sites are said to show that about half contain "potential hazardous waste" and a third are located above water aquifers or near wells.

Even those wells that do not contain toxic chemicals "still may contain contaminants which, while not endangering health, may cause degradation of the ground-water quality forcing use of that resource to be discontinued," EPA scientists Lyle Silka and Francoise Brasier concluded in a summary of the report.

"Because of their proximity to population centers, both industrial and municipal waste impoundments may have the potential to directly affect human health," the scientists said. "Very few are reported to have a liner (fewer than 30 percent) and virtually no monitoring of ground water quality is conducted to detect contamination beneath the sites."

The waste pits are owned by a broad spectrum of industries, from poultry processers to auto dealers, from smelting companies to winemakers. The final report will also include municipal, agricultural and mining sites and oil and gas brine pits.

Response Called 'Feeble'

Mr. Moffett, who plans to send a questionnaire to the industrial owners, said: "They are not necessarily breaking the law. In fact, most of them probably are not. And that's part of the problem."

His subcommittee staff concluded in a report that the federal regulatory response to ground water contamination has been "feeble."

According to a 1978 EPA study, almost half the nation's population depends entirely on ground water. In California 40 percent of the people depend on it, in Connecticut 37 percent, in Indiana 58 percent, in Massachusetts 51 percent, in Minnesota 67 percent, in New Jersey 53 percent, in Oklahoma 40 percent and in Pennsylvania 30 percent, the EPA said.

In the past 10 years, the number of contaminated wells has increased dramatically, according to studies by the Congressional Research Service and the U.S. Geological Survey. The research service found that more than 128 contamination incidents had forced the closing of 1,363 wells.

In one case, 40 percent of the residential water supply in Acton, Mass., was cut off when two wells had to be closed in 1978.

The EPA's computer list of liquid waste pits is more extensive in some states, such as Florida, than in others, such as New Jersey. The staff traced this to the relative diligence of the state and the availability of information, rather than to the relative magnitude of problems.

Fires Burn in Montana

HELENA, Mont., July 25 (AP) — Firefighters in eastern Montana are battling a rash of blazes that were started by lightning and have consumed more than 4,700 acres of timber and grass. There are no reports of injuries or destruction of buildings.

Carter Aides Said to Break Law In Anonymous Blast at Anderson

By Michael Putzel

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — Carter administration officials have distributed anonymous campaign materials attempting to discredit independent presidential candidate John Anderson, the Associated Press has learned.

The derogatory literature was prepared by the Democratic National Committee with the help of the Carter-Mondale re-election campaign staff and other Democratic groups, a committee spokesman said.

It is a violation of federal campaign law to finance and distribute political literature advocating the election or defeat of any candidate without identifying the person or organization that paid for it.

The paper portrays Mr. Anderson, a Republican congressman from Illinois, as a party regular who, as a presidential candidate, is trying to dodge or cover up a conservative, anti-labor, pro-nuclear and anti-consumer voting record.

The Democratic committee spokesman, Robert Neuman, said distribution of the unsigned 15-page document entitled "The Real John Anderson" was an error and that it was halted shortly after the material was first circulated among state party officials.

Photocopies

But sources who made the document available to the AP with the understanding they would not be identified said it has been distributed to government employees in recent days by political appointees loyal to President Carter.

"I have no control of Xerox machines," Mr. Neuman said.

The sources said employees who have received copies have been told they are free to make photocopies and pass them on to their colleagues. The staple marks in the copy given to the AP suggest that it had been copied repeatedly.

Mr. Neuman said the material probably was prepared for a packet that was distributed to state party leaders who came to Washington early last month for a strategy session and pep talk from President Carter.

He said it was intended as an "internal document, not prepared for public release," but he conceded it should have identified the organization paying for it.

The Democratic National Committee "bears responsibility for the *error," Mr. Neuman said.*

Corrected Editions

Mr. Neuman estimated "a couple hundred" copies of the anti-Anderson material were distributed without a letterhead, disclaimer or other attribution.

He added that "subsequent editions" of similar literature with some editorial changes and corrections are now available from the committee on request. Those copies, he said, identify the material as having been paid for by the committee.

The paper repeats several campaign themes that Democrats have sought to use against Mr. Anderson, including his past support for a *constitutional amendment "to make* the United States a Christian nation" and his backing of the Clinch River breeder reactor project, the B-1 bomber and the neutron weapon. *He also has been on "both sides of* the gun control issue" and has shifted from being a sponsor of the Republicans' Kemp-Roth tax cut bill to having "grave reservations" about it, the paper says.

It accuses the independent candidate of "an underlying ... zealotry, rigidity and shrillness" and suggests he has changed his positions on emotional issues out of political opportunism.

Mott Rejoins Anderson

LOS ANGELES, July 25 (UPI) — Millionaire Stewart Mott, banished from Mr. Anderson's campaign last spring, has been welcomed back into the fold as a fund raiser, campaign aides said yesterday.

Bob Bedard, chief fund raiser for Anderson, said Mr. Mott met in Washington Wednesday with campaign media adviser David Garth and general counsel Mitchell Rogovin. Much of the previous problem reportedly had been the inability of Mr. Garth and Mr. Mott to get along, but at the meeting Wednesday they worked out an agreement to bring the General Motors heir back into the Anderson effort, primarily as a fund raiser, Mr. Bedard said.

Mr. Anderson, in a letter to the Federal Elections Commission May 31, disavowed Mr. Mott's efforts on behalf of his campaign. Mr. Mott had been openly critical of the campaign's leadership and had clashed with Mr. Garth publicly.

Reagan Given U.S. Funds After Court Rejects Ban

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP) — The Treasury Department gave the presidential campaign of Ronald Reagan a check for $29.4 million yesterday after an attempt by Democrats to block the move failed.

William Casey, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, accepted the check with a smile and promptly ordered the campaign treasurer to deposit it.

"I get nervous holding that much money in my hand," Mr. Casey said.

He then walked out of the Treasury Department Annex, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, saying, "See you in four years."

President Carter's re-election committee had sought a temporary restraining order to block the check on the ground that independent groups that plan to pump millions of dollars into the Reagan campaign are violating federal election laws.

But the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington refused early yesterday to grant the order. Within minutes, the Federal Election Commission — made up of three Democrats and three Republicans — certified Mr. Reagan as eligible for the $29.4 million in federal funds.

The court ordered that a special panel be established "at the earliest possible time" to hear two suits challenging the legality of the independent groups backing Mr. Reagan.

If the courts find the independent expenditures illegal, the FEC said, Mr. Reagan will have to refund the federal money. But it insisted that nothing has occurred so far to justify denying Mr. Reagan the funds.

The battle over the money was seen as the opening salvo in what is expected to be a long and bitter campaign for the presidency.

By law, the nominee of each major party receives $29.4 million in public money this year, raised by an income tax checkoff, to finance their general election campaigns. They are prohibited from receiving private contributions.

A 1976 Supreme Court ruling allows independent groups or individuals to contribute as long as they act separately from the campaigns. These groups are at the center of the current controversy.

At least five groups have announced plans to raise money in Mr. Reagan's behalf. No such groups have formed to aid Mr. Carter.

Carter forces claim the Reagan groups are closely allied with the Republican's campaign, in violation of the law. The Carter backers have filed a complaint with the FEC and have written to hundreds of broadcast stations warning them not to accept advertisements paid for by the independent groups, because of possible legal complications.

As an example of the ties between the Reagan camp and the independent groups, the Carter forces cite a television interview last week in which Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., who heads one of the independent groups, was asked if he had any interaction with Mr. Reagan. Sen. Helms replied: "I've had to sort of talk indirectly with [Sen.] Paul Laxalt [R-Nev., Mr. Reagan's national campaign chairman] and hope that he'd pass it along, and I think the messages have gotten through."

Both the Reagan and Carter campaigns expressed satisfaction with yesterday's developments.

Mr. Casey said he was grateful that Mr. Carter's "clumsy attempt to disenfranchise a large portion" of the public — namely, Reagan supporters — had been "rebuffed" by the FEC and the court.

The Carter campaign claimed it had made "a considerable breakthrough" in getting the appeals court to order an expedited hearing on the question of independent campaign groups.

Coast Guard Arrests 5 En Route to Cuba

KEY WEST, Fla., July 25 (AP) — Five Cuban-Americans heading for Cuba to pick up refugees were arrested yesterday after they tried to escape pursuing Coast Guard cutters by ramming them, the Coast Guard reported.

"That's quite a fantastic thing, a 25-foot boat challenging two Coast Guard cutters," a Guard spokesman said. The captain and crew of the boat were being held.

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ftist Editor old He Must ave France

By Joseph Fitchett

US, July 25 (IHT) — A prom- leftist foreign journalist, Malley, has been told he has e France after 11 years' resi- as editor of Afrique-Asie, a Third World magazine pub- in Paris. He has been given icial explanation.

nbers of a committee formed port Mr. Malley's efforts to n France say that Morocco her conservative African gov- nts urged French President Giscard d'Estaing to order alley's *ouster because of the* ne's strong support of Pol- and pro-Soviet activities in

ording to a member of the de- committee, a policeman told alley he would have to leave untry because his work per- d residence permit are not renewed, but declined to give ason for the decision.

Foreign Ministry and the ent's office refer inquiries to nterior Ministry, where a woman said today, "No com- on this case." She confirmed Mr. Malley had not been given planation.

Malley, born in Egypt, be- a naturalized U.S. citizen af- arriage to an American wom- e has not asked the U.S. Em- in Paris for help in contesting sion, embassy officials said.

United Nations Secretary-Gener- rt Waldheim requested details two weeks ago of the action Mr. Malley from the French nment, but has not received a a UN spokesman said today.

French decision has pro- protests from Iraq, Mozam- Algeria, which allegedly has d finance Afrique-Asie, and a, which is reported to have ened to review some oil con- with France unless Paris al- Mr. Malley to stay.

que-Asie editorially supports Soviet Union in Afghanistan praised Cuban-backed rev- ary movements in Africa. It ates African recognition of an endent Saharan state, a move ed by Morocco. Conservative an governments — which sup- nance with uranium, among resources — have protested to e about Mr. Malley's activi-

3 Illegal Aliens Are Found Slain At U.S. Border

SAN YSIDRO, Calif., July 25 (AP) — Three illegal aliens were found shot to death a few miles inside the U.S. border, and scores of law-enforcement officers and volunteers were searching yesterday for more victims.

The bodies of two young men were found in a canyon and a third was found near a highway. Authorities said the three men were apparently the victims of border bandits.

Don Cameron, chief of the U.S. Border Patrol's Chula Vista sector, said the three killings appeared to be related. The victims had been repeatedly shot with a small-caliber pistol, and their bodies were discovered at locations three miles inside the border.

The victims, all Mexicans, were identified by authorities as Norberto Valenzuela, 26, Samuel Arriaga-Lopez, 18, and Froylan Juarez, 25.

Many of the alien groups crossing the border are infiltrated by bandits who rob, rape and assault them, Mr. Cameron said.

incoln Center Violinist, 30, Murdered

y Robert D. McFadden

W YORK, July 25 (NYT) — ide and bound body of a vio- who disappeared last night be- acts during a performance of lin Ballet was found today in ilation shaft of the Metropoli- pera House at Lincoln Center e Performing Arts.

ice said the victim, Helen es, 30, had been hurled 60 feet the airshaft from the roof of pera house's six-story back- area. They said she vanished telling an orchestra colleague he was going to keep an "artis- ppointment" with the show's Valery Panov, in his dressing

Panov said today that he had nown the victim, had had no intment with her and had not her last night. The police said is not a suspect.

slaying stunned the artistic munity at Lincoln Center, the ming arts complex, and ied Anthony Bliss, executive or of the Metropolitan Opera, to order security doubled at the 3,400-seat opera house. "We are all in somewhat of a state of shock," Mr. Bliss said at a news conference. "It's the first time in our history that anything like this has happened."

There were no apparent wounds on Miss Hagnes' body, and authorities said the cause of death was unclear. It was not known whether she had been sexually attacked.

The police said the victim had apparently been killed by someone who had met her in a chance encounter backstage. After an all-night search, her body was found by the police lying face up on several wooden boards between the building's third and fourth floors. Richard Nicastro, chief of detectives, said the victim had been bound and completely "disrobed." He added that her clothing had not been found, except for a pair of shoes on the roof.

He said the killer appeared to have been someone familiar with the opera house's backstage maze of corridors, tunnels, cul-de-sacs, dressing rooms, and stairwells.

Miss Hagnes, a native of British Columbia and a former child prodigy who made her professional debut at 13, studied in London, Zurich, and Sienna. She was a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music.

According to the police, Miss Hagnes played the first works last night and was scheduled to return at the end of the performance for the final work. She left the orchestra pit, leaving her violin in her chair, and went to the women's locker room on A-level of the opera house, one floor below the stage or street level.

In the dressing room there she met and began chatting with another musician, who told the police that she had left the locker room about 9:30 p.m., saying she had an appointment for "an artistic discussion" with Mr. Panov. Police said she was never seen in or near Mr. Panov's dressing room. Instead, somewhere in the complex of backstage corridors and rooms, she met her killer.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, July 26-27, 1980

Rusty War Machine

If war were to break out tomorrow, U.S. mobilization procedures would be disastrous, a high percentage of Air Force planes wouldn't fly, the Navy would lack skilled seamen and petty officers, which would keep key ships in port, all services would be short of weapons and vehicles, the civilian war effort would take months to crank up and coordination between military and civilian authorities would be poor. In addition, the Army is fast becoming dependent on high-school dropouts to run its increasingly sophisticated machinery and airlift and sealift capacity is inadequate. That is not a worst-case scenario. It is based on authoritative reports, many of which have been either prepared for or accepted by the Pentagon.

It is hard to predict just how well the Soviet Union would do by comparison. But it is an article of faith in the West, if not in the Kremlin, that any surprise attack would be launched by Moscow. So even if the Russians are as badly prepared as the United States, they would have the advantage of a first strike. And after the invasion of Afghanistan it is clear that the Red Army can move large numbers of troops and substantial quantities of heavy equipment quickly and efficiently.

There is little doubt that the U.S. armed forces need upgrading badly. Both President Carter and Republican candidate Ronald Reagan acknowledge the problem and propose to solve it by throwing money at it; Carter less and Reagan more.

The emphasis in both cases is on strategic systems and heavy equipment. No one has focused sharply enough on the need to clean up the existing mess and to attract higher quality enlistees and keep them. Those would be the right priorities.

The United States has its strategic deterrent in place and it must not decline relative to Soviet strategic strength; but below the strategic level U.S. defense credibility falls off rapidly. If the United States is unable to deter Soviet aggression at all levels — which requires a fully prepared, fully equipped, adequately manned army, navy and air force — it increases the likelihood that at some point its only remaining deterrent will be challenged. That is a no-win situation.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

It Could Be a Grim 2000

The government's just-released Global 2000 Report to the President Carter contains little that is new. But because of the overwhelming and almost unimaginable dimensions of the problems it portrays, it demands attention. The report pulls together for the first time all the various projections, economic models and analyses scattered around dozens of government agencies on the subjects of population growth, resources and environment. Its purpose was to put into a single document what the U.S. government now believes about how the world will look in the year 2000.

The report's findings are projections of current trends 20 years into the future — not predictions. Such projections have their shortcomings. They do not take into account either prospective scientific discoveries that could change everything overnight or similarly transforming wars, political upheavals and natural disasters; they cannot predict consequential changes in government policy. But they do reveal where we are headed if things go on as they are.

Specifically, the report projects a world that is much more crowded than today's, more vulnerable to natural and political disruption, with fewer resources per person and vastly higher real costs of the necessities like food and energy. Though GNP is projected to increase by 145 percent in the last quarter of the century, the gains will be swamped by population growth in the developing countries, leaving a much wider gap between them and the industrialized nations.

Every major natural resource on which life depends — forests, fisheries, fresh water, topsoil and arable land — will be strained to or beyond its breaking point. Interestingly, the projections show that resource shortages will appear first among renewable resources, those that have come to be mistakenly thought of as inexhaustible. In energy, for example, the most serious projected shortfall is not for oil or any other type of finite fossil fuel. It is for firewood — on which one-quarter of mankind depends for its energy. Genetic resources — essential for maintaining the flexibility of plants and animals to respond to disease and climate change and for breeding higher-yield crops on which future food supply depends — may be damaged most severely of all. At least 500,000 species — perhaps 20 percent of the earth's total — will be extinct in just 20 years.

Despite this forbidding picture, the report's projections clearly err on the side of optimism. In making each separate projection — for food, for example — the report assumes that the resources needed, such as land, energy, water, capital, will be available. This means that many resources have been allocated several times over. In some cases, evidence that these projections are unrealistic is already available.

The Global 2000's findings are largely consistent with those of many other recent studies, both domestic and international and, considering the many assumptions that have to be made, they are probably about as good as current knowledge can produce. Unfortunately, the phrase "year 2000" has a distant cosmic ring to it. Try to remember we are talking about the near future — the day after tomorrow. That should make the urgency of trying to turn the report's grim warning into an international effort to alter that future self-evident.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peter Sellers

He never considered himself "a real star," nor did he think that "comedian" was a fitting description — but Peter Sellers, the enormously gifted character actor, was easily both. Mr. Sellers, who died Wednesday in London at the age of 54 after battling a series of heart attacks over the years, was always uncertain about his talent and professional standing. But if this self-doubt was what inspired his genius for dialect, impersonation, humor and dramatic creation, it produced brilliant illusions on the screen: dozens of memorable characters — sometimes several in the same movie — who were not Peter Sellers, but individual people with their own voices, personalities and appeal.

So distinct were these people that the characters, rather than their creator, seemed to get the blame for a rough interval of cinematic turkeys during the early 1970s. Just as those characters shielded Mr. Sellers from public displeasure, others he played won hearts and memories: the pompous, klunky and lovable Inspector Clouseau; the stuffy union official in "I'm All Right, Jack"; in an acting tour de force, the British officer, the meek U.S. president and the mad rocket scientist in "Dr. Strangelove"; the deceiver Clare Quilty in "Lolita"; or Chauncey Gardner, the simpleton caretaker who is "discovered" as a political guru.

"I haven't a clue who Peter Sellers is," he once remarked. "As far as I am aware, I'm nothing. I have no personality of my own. I have no character to offer the public." This was a running theme through countless interviews — or attempts at interviews, really — but with each impressive performance it convinced fewer people. That Peter Sellers the personality will no longer create new characters is difficult to accept; but there is joy in the prospect that the huge cast that he did create will live on to regale generations.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Case of Billy Carter

There are some questions to be answered. Why did Mr. Brzezinski, as national security adviser, ask for a meeting to be arranged between himself and a Libyan official by Billy Carter in an attempt to secure Libyan diplomatic support for the release of the hostages in Iran? In seeking to use Billy Carter's position as a Libyan lobbyist, was the U.S. government not in effect condoning it? The president may not be responsible for his brother, but he is responsible for Mr. Brzezinski.

There may be more disclosures to come, but if that is all it would not be enough to justify a major political scandal. It would be no way to restore the international reputation of U.S. politics for the president to be castigated in a mood of self-righteousness for the behavior of somebody over whom he had no control. U.S. politicians should reflect that it is only the grace of God which landed the president and not them with poor disastrous brother Billy.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 26, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — It has become an article of faith — with the English press — that a revolution or worse is brewing in Russia. How much of this opinion is due to ingrained Russophobia, and how much to the mischievous tactics of terrorists who purvey misinformation to the English newspaper correspondents, is a matter somewhat difficult to decide. It is certain that very few Russians share this alarmist view, unless they are affiliated, directly or indirectly, with the revolutionists, or rather, anarchists. That the situation is unsatisfactory all will agree; that an upheaval is inevitable, or even probable, few, if any, will admit.

Fifty Years Ago
July 26, 1930

NEW YORK — Despite the temporary relief given by last night's freak electrical storms, New York is again sweltering in the grip of a heat wave, with the mercury slowing moving upwards towards the 90-degree mark. Government weather experts announced that it was unlikely that there would be any relief for the city's millions over the weekend and have departed to seek cooler air at seashore and mountain resorts. Brooklyn bore the brunt of the extrordinary rain and lightning that lashed the city last night. Many fires were started, horses were killed and streets flooded by the heavy downpour. The subways are flooded, surface traffic is paralyzed.



'The Platform? We've Just About Finished It.'

A Scary Nuclear 'Loophole'

By Robert C. Aldridge

LOS ANGELES — "Without computers," explained J.B. Gillstein, former director of the Army's Ballistic Missile Defense, "there is no such thing as defense. No human being can enter the real-time decision-making loop and control the system. It has to be pre-programmed with logic so the computer can make decisions and run the game."

Recent events, however, do not foster a lot of confidence in U.S. military computers. James F. May, a CBS Inc. computer executive and one of the six members of a panel of experts that spent 18 months evaluating the Pentagon computer system, said he didn't believe that the existing system could cope with a national emergency. The chairman of that panel pointed out that the North American Air Defense computer conks out every time commercial power lines are struck by lightning — unacceptable performance for devices so sensitive to infinitesimal current fluctuations.

Three times in seven months the U.S. strategic nuclear forces have been placed on higher alert because of an electronic malfunction. Last Nov. 9, the NORAD computer indicated an attack by submarine-launched ballistic missiles; on June 3, it indicated a wholesale attack, including sub-launched weapons. Three days later it signaled that missiles had been fired from submarines lurking 1,000 miles off the U.S. coast and could reach their targets in 10 minutes or less. The November scare lasted six minutes and the June alarms lasted three — a considerable portion of the allotted decision time. It is terrifying to think of the consequences had the alerts lasted only a few crucial minutes longer.

In none of these cases was the president informed. Everything was in the hands of senior Pentagon officials, who have been quoted as saying the alarms would never have been disclosed to the public except for hints that they had already been leaked to the press. After the November alert, officials indicated that such mistakes are rare but not unprecedented. They also pointed out that leaking false alarms to the public might constitute a security breach. Meanwhile, officials have avoided discussing the problem with all its potential ramifications while emphasizing the fact that adverse consequences have so far been avoided. But how often can one throw dice and come up a winner?

In March, 1976, Herbert York, former chief scientist for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, told Congress how the ballistic-missile early-warning radar in Greenland generated a large-scale attack alert from some kind of radar returns off the moon. He pointed out two lessons to be learned: First, these things do happen; and, second, they can be fixed. But, York warned, although that particular kind of incident hadn't recurred, something similar could take place with a new system. That prediction seems to have been borne out in the most recent scare, which involved computers installed last September.

York expressed concern about the trend toward adoption of strategies in which authority is delegated to a military commander to launch the weapons immediately upon receiving a warning. He showed greater worry over a trend toward more sinister, hair-trigger mechanisms — systems that, upon receiving a computer-processed electronic warning, fire the nuclear weapons before the attack actually arrives. No human being would be in the "decision-making loop."

Public confidence that accidental launching of nuclear weapons will not happen rests mainly in the belief that the president must authorize their launching. To a certain extent that is true, but prior authorization under certain circumstances seems to be the practice. Retired Vice Adm. Gerald E. Miller, former deputy director of the Joint Strategic Target Planning staff, told Congress in that same 1976 hearing that presidential release authority had been delegated to the NORAD commander. He also mentioned hearing allegations that Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy also had delegated that authority to regional commanders, but he could not verify the charges.

Former national security analyst Daniel Ellsberg could, however. At a May, 1978, "Whistleblowers' conference" in Washington, he revealed personal knowledge that launch authority had been delegated to major overseas commanders during the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations and expressed his conviction that such delegation had remained in effect while Presidents Johnson, Nixon and Ford were in office. Following up on those statements, Chicago Sun-Times correspondent William Hines asked White House officials if launch authority was still delegated under President Carter. They replied: "Under existing law, the president alone has the basic authority to order the use of nuclear weapons. This authority may be delegated to subordinate officers in the chain of command virtually without limitations." The implications of this are startling. Why, for example, was the president not notified during recent alerts? It also raises pertinent questions about how many people have their finger on the button.

Let us look closer at this alleged civilian control over the military. It probably isn't possible for any president to make an informed decision in "real time" — that is, instantaneously. Given today's complicated electronics and sophisticated technology, any presidential launch decision would at most be academic. A Defense Department official once pointed out that most presidents have not participated in command-and-control exercises more than once or twice, if at all. "It is no use to give him [the president] a room full of status boards and say, 'Here it is, boss, make a decision.' It has to be boiled down to a scale — for example, green, yellow and red."

Pushing the button when the needle hits red can hardly be classified as a presidential decision. The real decision-making traces back to who or what moves the needle. George Heillmeier, former director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, spoke in 1977 of "machine intelligence." The goal of the agency's research is to imbue computers with the ability to infer and deduce, as opposed to their traditional logic task of numerical processing. It could be the "new system" about which York expressed concern. Or it could be an automated hair-trigger network, of which we can expect disastrous consequences. Whatever the case, it is time for the American public to be informed. The choices are too important to leave to Pentagon officials operating in secrecy. This is one case in which what we don't know may well hurt us.

Robert C. Aldridge is an aerospace engineer who worked on five generations of submarine-launched strategic missiles. Now specializing in private research on military technologies, he is the author of "The Counterforce Syndrome" and "First Strike." He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

North Korean Issue

High-Pitched Whistle For Diplomatic Ears

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In the wondrous world of diplomacy, there are formal negotiations, official communiques, state visits, direct contacts between statesmen or their envoys — and also sounds, like high-pitched dog whistles, that only diplomats can hear.

Consider, by way of illustration of that last category, the extremely tentative, seemingly trifling concessions dangled the other day before Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., by North Korea's rough, tough President Kim Il Sung. Solarz had no standing as a representative of the U.S. government, but he was the first U.S. official to talk to a North Korean official in Pyongyang since the Korean War.

And Kim didn't offer all that much, when you consider the incendiary state of hostility between the two Koreas and between North Korea and the United States. Peace talks have gotten nowhere, over almost 30 years. Large armies face each other across the truce line. Kim had nothing much to say directly about all that.

New Ground

What he did, however, was to break a small patch of new ground. He offered scholarly and cultural exchanges with the United States. Perhaps more important, he pointedly dropped a precondition for the reunion of families and the resumption of mail deliveries between the two Koreas. It would have required that South Korea first repeal a law that makes it a crime to be a Communist.

He spoke also of opening trade relations with the South. But he held fast to his well-established refusal to allow South Korea to sit in as a full partner on the endlessly fruitless peace talks.

No big change of heart in all of that. But then, the State Department's Korean experts are quick to point out, the journey to "normalization" of relations between the United States and mainland China began with pingpong.

What they mean is that in the resolution of an international conflict that has, if anything, been hardening for three decades, it is the direction of movement, much more than the pace, that counts. This is all the more so when you consider what's at stake for the United States. Other than Berlin, where the danger of an outbreak of fighting has eased considerably over the years, the Korean cease-fire line is the only place in the world where U.S. armed forces are squarely confronting those of a well-armed adversary with which there still exists, in a technical sense, a state of war.

So there is no way the United States could not be involved in an serious outbreak of Korean hostilities.

Short of that, the interest in easing tensions is all the greater at time when the U.S. commitment the South Korean government is increasingly a source of embarrassment — or worse. The first sign weakening support for the brutrepressive military regime tightening its authoritarian hol taken as betrayal, in Seoul among South Korea's loud chanons in the United States.

Military Help

Yet unquestioning reinforcemeof the military, government, wieconomic as well as military helcalls into question the U.S. commment to "democracy" and "humrights." The result is a tangle-footsort of two-step approach, one stbackward to show, symbolicall U.S. disapproval, by briefly holdiup an Asian Development Banloan, for example, and one step forward in letting an Export-Impo Bank loan go through for fear of tually damaging the South Kore economy or demoralizing the goernment.

To give you an idea of the finness of the fine-tuning involved, tState Department recently gaclearance for the U.S. Army chief staff to visit South Korea. But it plitely "suggested" that a visit by tsecretary of the Air Force be celed. The former, it was said, had clear "chain of command" intere in inspecting his forces on tscene; the latter's trip, it was eplained, "would not support any sential security function."

Ease Tensions

In the case of Solarz (a tirelesoverseas traveler but also well-rgarded at the State Department as responsible and competent unoficial intermediary), the departmepublicly "neither encouraged nor discouraged" his visit (more soun that only diplomats can hear). Bprivately there was enthusiasm And Assistant Secretary of StaRichard Holbrooke is now preparto welcome it as a "positive that didn't weaken South Ko. stability, and might ease tensions.

The question, of course, is hpositive it will turn out to be — hmuch Kim really wants to ease tsions and whether he is prepared confirm what he said to Solarthrough more conventional chanels. Discreet follow-ups are undeway. Even the South Koreans expressed guarded interest in testing Kim's intentions.

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Letters

China's U.S. Card

There has been much talk of a China card that can be played to the benefit of Western politcal, military and economic strategy. Is this really true?

Western media has grossly overplayed China's economic development and military capabilities, all of which are fashioned after the Soviet model of 1950s. China has not trained engineers and scientists for the last two decades. Although China's large military can effectivly defend its own heartland, there is no evidence that the Chinese will risk their neck for the West even if their military could be modernized after infusion of incalculable additional Western resources. Never, in history, has such an underdeveloped nation been courted to play the role of a superpower. Rather, China should be thankful to the Soviet Union for having secured a U.S. card for Chinese development at all levels.

This brings me to the other extreme where the Western media has consistently underplayed the achievement and role of India in world affairs. The negative face of India is portrayed with much fanfare when the Western press runs out of sensational news. Few are aware that India's industrial development is successfully competing with Western products, engineering skills and other technical expertise for lucrative contracts. Just like the West, India is an exporter of finished goods and importer of energy. Indeed, India has one of the largest pools of technically trained manpower.

Although already self-sufficient, the recent pact with the Soviet Union gives India the latest in conventional military technology. The Chinese surpass India only in the nuclear arsenal and the ICBMs. After all, the philosophy of nonviolence has always been a blight to the development of a political will in India and that is the prime force underlying other developments.

There is something absurd when the largest Communist nation but underdeveloped China is called to aid the second largest democracy of the world, the United States, and the achievements of the largest democracy of world, India, are left to the benefits of the second most populous Communist nation, the Soviet Union.

M.K. AGARWAL.
Paris.

Reagan's One-Liners

Was it Ronald Reagan's inexperience in both national and international affairs, or his love of making people laugh with one-liners, or his age (then only 59) that made him answer a question on Public Television — after the Amchitka, Alaska, clean nuclear test of Oct. 9, 1970?

It was during a "Town Meeting of the World" program with French law students interviewing him, via satellite — and Reagan said that he wouldn't have been surprised if the "generals" had gone ahead with the controversial nuclear test — even if the White House had decided to cancel it at the last minute.

He was governor or California then, and protest and worry about earthquakes in his state were mounting.

Does he really want to be president, or does he want us just to laugh, as future "generals" unleash all kinds of bombs or missiles?

GLADYS JOHNSON.
Vedbaek, Denmark.

Three-Way Pun

With all respect to William Safire (IHT, July 7) and Waverley Root (Letters, July 15), they are dealing principally in one-way and two-way puns. As an example of the genuine article, the three-way pun, may I submit the following:

Passing a six car smash-up on the Hollywood freeway last summer, I heard a voice which I recognized as my own saying, "Be it ever so crumpled there's no plate like chrome."

GEORGE AXELROD.
London.

The Tax Story

Robert Siner (IHT, July 8), in hi report "Proxmire Assails Lowe Taxes Abroad" has picked a wel known whipping boy in Sen. Wi liam Proxmire but the full story much more serious.

Siner's statement that "Sen. Prox mire has little support in his oppos tion to special tax legislation" more than optimistic. The U. Treasury, backed by Preside Carter, has taken the position th it is unclear at present whether t present tax law has a detrimental fect on exports and Sen. Edw Kennedy has not supported ev the tax relief bills.

Indeed, even before Sen mire's intervention, the U. ber of Commerce's Strate Group reported on Jun "most of its member agreed that the June 2 would probably not pr necessary momentum for ment of a new Section 91 during the current cong session."

The realistic picture is that t is little prospect of basic change the present tax law affecting ov seas Americans until we gain t support of the president or his su cessor.

ALFRED E DAVIDSON.
Paris.

The article (IHT, July 9) referrin to Sen. William Proxmire's attac on lower taxes for American abroad inspires the same reaction i me as have his earlier pronounc ments.

In view of his constant concer for foreign residents, I find it wou only be fair to resolve the proble of our absence of representation Congress by making all U.S. ci zens residing abroad constituents Wisconsin. This would serve to b ter justify his interest in our w being.

MICHAEL STERNHEIMER.
Saarlouis, West Germany.

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هكذا من الأصل

French University Minister Draws Fire For Eliminating 'Unprofitable' Courses

By Thomas Kamm

PARIS, July 25 (IHT) — Summer is inspiring season for Alice Saunier-Seite. For the third successive year, the controversial minister of universities has taken advantage of the summer holiday to unveil a policy change — this one severely curtailing the teaching of "financially unprofitable" disciplines and limiting the rights of universities to grant diplomas.

The new reorganization, called the "redistribution of the university map," is seen by critics as the latest effort in Mrs. Saunier-Seite's crusade to reduce the role of France's universities as centers of political activism and strengthen their links with the government and business community.

The change has provoked criticism from the university and the political world, and has led a group of university presidents to ask for an audience with Prime Minister Raymond Barre, a former professor himself, who has approved the government's tough stance on the universities.

In a statement released this week, the office of the Conference of University Professors declared that the measures "endanger the capacity for innovation of our higher education and risk resulting in the sclerosis of French universities. ... It is because the very existence of the decentralized university institution is threatened that we have asked the prime minister to receive us as soon as possible."

Mrs. Saunier-Seite's latest reorganization decides which univerities can deliver bachelors' and postgraduate degrees. Saying that "one cannot claim to teach everything everywhere," the minister decided to group identical departments from several universities into one department in one university. The change, which the minister said was prompted by a need for "profitability and "rationalization," results in the elimination of many courses, mostly in the humanities.

Small Universities

The institutions that will be most affected by the change are small provincial universities, which, because of their low number of students, have been refused the ability to grant degrees in fields such as sociology, philosophy, psychology, history and geography, where the professional outlook is dim. These departments will have to close, and students from these universities will have to go to universities that are still entitled to teach such disciplines. But they will face the problem of enrolling in universities that are already full.

More than 30 universities are expected to be involved in the reorganization, but it is unclear how many students will be affected. Mrs. Saunier-Seite said that it will affect only 3,000 students to change universities. A student union has said 30,000 will have to move or abandon their studies.

Most political commentators regard Mrs. Saunier-Seite's decisions as a return to the pre-1968 policies of centralized, government-controlled education. An editorial in the socialist-leaning daily Le Matin said that "ever since Alice Saunier-Seite has presided over the destiny of the university, the 1960s policy of dispersion has been replaced by a policy of recentralization around certain poles that correspond to the regional capitals such as Bordeaux, Nantes, Lille or ...

Beyond what Bernard Rousset, president of University of Amiens, has called the "decapitation" of certain provincial universities such as Caen, Amiens, Besancon and Avignon, it is feared by educators and provincial officials that the shutdown will halt the development of certain regions that benefited economically from the presence of a university.

Mrs. Saunier-Seite defends these policy changes as ways of restoring the "credibilty of French diplomas," which she feels have been devaluated by the liberalization of the university following the May, 1968, student rebellions. She says that her measures "will not make us save money, quite on the contrary." But observers feel that underlying Mrs. Saunier-Seite's search for quality is a desire to bring the university closer to the needs of the job market and crack down on students who use the university as a political forum.

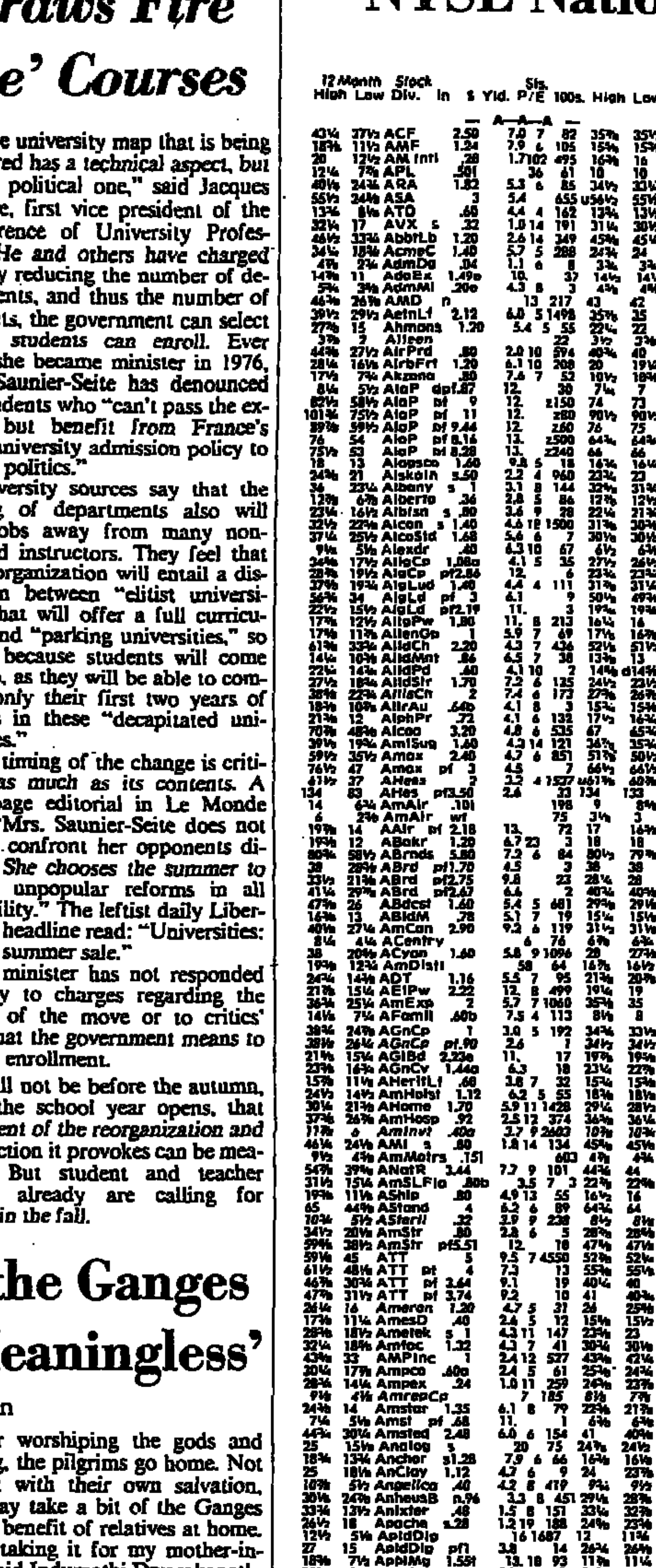
"The university map that is being prepared has a technical aspect, but also a political one," said Jacques Latrille, first vice president of the Conference of University Professors. He and others have charged that by reducing the number of departments, and thus the number of students, the government can select which students can enroll. Ever since she became minister in 1976, Mrs. Saunier-Seite has denounced the students who "can't pass the exams" but benefit from France's open university admission policy to "make politics."

University sources say that the closing of departments also will take jobs away from many nontenured instructors. They feel that the reorganization will entail a distinction between "elitist universities" that will offer a full curriculum, and "parking universities," so called because students will come and go, as they will be able to complete only their first two years of studies in these "decapitated universities."

The timing of the change is criticized as much as its contents. A front-page editorial in Le Monde said: "Mrs. Saunier-Seite does not like to confront her opponents directly. She chooses the summer to launch unpopular reforms in all tranquility." The leftist daily Liberation's headline read: "Universities: Alice's summer sale."

The minister has not responded publicly to charges regarding the timing of the move or to critics' fears that the government means to control enrollment.

It will not be before the autumn, when the school year opens, that the extent of the reorganization and the reaction it provokes can be measured. But student and teacher unions already are calling for strikes in the fall.



Keystone

Alice Saunier-Seite

On the Banks of the Ganges Wealth 'Seems Meaningless'

By Kasturi Rangan

HARDWAR, India, July 25 (NYT) — Hiralal Seth sits all day in his small shop in the bazaar leading to the Ganges in this holy Hindu town and sells brass utensils. The fastest-selling, he says, is a tiny sealed container filled with water from the river.

"On the average I sell a dozen a day at 50 cents apiece," he said as he sat cross-legged at his low desk. "On special occasions the demand goes up to thousands."

Hindu pilgrims come to Hardwar — the name means "God's Gateway" — from all over India to pay homage to the Ganges, which, after flowing down the Himalayas in many gorges, becomes a mighty river here. For the Hindus Hardwar, one of the seven holiest places, is as sacred as Benares, 500 miles downstream, where a dip in the Ganges is believed to wash away the sins of life and insure liberation from the human cycle.

Holy Congregation

Every day hundreds of pilgrims come to this city in Uttar Pradesh 100 miles northeast of New Delhi by bus and train and on foot, many from as far as Cape Comorin, the southern tip of the subcontinent. Twice a year, during what is known as Holy Congregation, hundreds of thousands converge here.

After worshiping the gods and bathing, the pilgrims go home. Not content with their own salvation, they may take a bit of the Ganges for the benefit of relatives at home. "I am taking it for my mother-in-law," said Indumathi Dwarakanath, who had come from Madras.

She said her mother-in-law was too old to make the journey and was very particular that she got water from the Ganges, since a few drops sprinkled on the head have the same benefit as an immersion in the river.

Invariably, in most orthodox Hindu homes Ganges water is preserved for use during religious ceremonies. When someone dies, a little is poured into the mouth to purify body and soul.

Growing Materialism

Mr. Seth, the dealer in brass, has worked in the shop he inherited from his father for years. "I have seen, like the Ganges, a stream of humanity steadily passing by me," he said. "What is amazing to me is that the Hindu faith, in spite of the growing materialism in India, never has faltered."

Mr. Seth also sells brass vessels and stands for wick and oil lamps. Judging from his brisk business, he is undoubtedly wealthy, but he does not keep his wealth to himself for he belongs to the clan of Marwaris from Rajasthan and sets apart a sizable amount for charity.

Davis A. Grubb Dies; Author of 'Fools' Parade'

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP) — Davis Alexander Grubb, 61, a novelist whose favorite literary characters were West Virginia mountain people, coal miners, convicts and murderers, died yesterday after a long illness. His ninth and last novel, 'Fools' Parade,' was made into a movie starring James Stewart in 1971.

His first novel, "The Night of the Hunter" (1953), told of two children being chased by a psychopathic killer and was made into a movie starring Robert Mitchum and Shelley Winters. Subsequent novels were "A Dream of Kings," "Shadow of My Brother," "The Watchman," "The Golden Sickle," "The Voices of Glory," "A Tree Full of Stars" and "The Barefoot Man."

Vladimir Vysotsky

MOSCOW, July 25 (Reuters) — Soviet actor and balladeer Vladimir Vysotsky, whose politically daring songs often had him in trouble with the authorities, died last night of a heart attack, friends said today. Mr. Vysotsky, believed to be 48, was the husband of French actress Marina Vlady and the leading actor at Moscow's Taganka Theater.

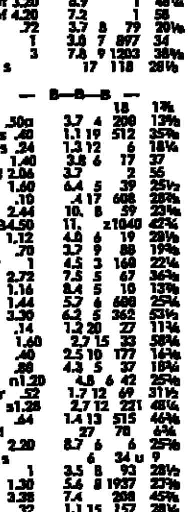
He was known for his roles as Shakespeare's Hamlet and Bertold Brecht's Galileo. He also was a composer and performer of his own songs, many based on his experiences as a youth in a Stalinist labor camp, which were widely circulated on tape among young people. Many less controversial songs were officially recorded and sold in state shops.

Keith R. Godchaux

ROSS, Calif., July 25 (AP) — Keith R. Godchaux, 32, a former pianist in the Grateful Dead rock band, died Wednesday from head injuries suffered Monday when a sports car in which he was riding struck a parked truck.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

(Continued on Page 6)

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 25, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Inc	940,800	37½	—1⅜
Burlngt Ind	519,100	21⅜	
AmerT&T	455,000	52⅛	— ¼
Norton Sim	44775,800	64⅝	— ⅜
Gen Motors	340,200	49	—1⅛
City Invest	330,600	23⅝	— ½
NatSemi s	323,000	29½	+1½
IntT&T	313,800	28⅝	— ⅞
USAir	276,500	14	— ⅜
Boeing s	266,900,300	10⅞	— ⅛
DowChem	255,900	34⅞	— ⅜
AtlRichfl s	255,400	47	—1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	36.25	49.09
Advanced	414	684
Volume Up (millions)	2.83	17.17
Declined	1,073	792
Volume Down (millions)	2.09	19.38
Unchanged	390	422
Total issues	1,877	1,898
New highs	38	70
New lows	9	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	922.61	925.34	918.23	918.09	—8.02
20 Trn	307.30	308.28	301.65	303.90	—4.60
15 Util	113.36	113.73	111.98	112.93	—0.43
65 Stk	335.86	336.89	311.54	333.68	—3.26

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	121.96	119.94	120.78	—1.01
Industrials	137.99	135.72	136.64	—1.16
Utilities	52.92	52.10	52.86	—0.19
Finance	12.94	12.71	12.81	—0.13
Transp.	18.44	18.00	18.18	—0.25

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	69.10	—0.58
Industrials	—	—	79.61	—0.67
Transp.	—	—	59.95	—0.79
Utilities	—	—	38.56	—0.27
Finance	—	—	65.96	—0.63

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
July 24	142,654	341,466	524
July 23	158,186	362,873	859
July 22	162,938	428,281	1,761
July 21	166,921	402,663	982
July 18	174,578	396,576	1,428

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
HuskyOG s	357,900	17	+ ⅜
GifCang s	302,200	30½	+ ¾
BowValley s	206,500	22½	— ⅜
Towne2⅝umePetr a	73,500	80⅝	+ ¾
BasicResNY n	65,700	6⅝	+1
UnRltyInv	65,200	11⅞	+1⅛
AtlasCM	58,900	5½	
MCOHolding	53,000	13	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.96	6.47
Advanced	N.A.	304
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	4.08
Declined	N.A.	264
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	1.64
Unchanged	N.A.	235
Total issues	N.A.	803
New highs	N.A.	35
New lows	N.A.	2

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
318.19	315.87	316.47	—1.45

Cash Prices

July 25, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.50	2.02½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.68	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	324.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	76-77	101-102
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	0.58
Copper elect., lb	104⅝	84⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.4916	7.4476
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.41	9.473
Gold N.Y., oz	651.75	305.80

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

July 25, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,201.90	1,202.60 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,695.70
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

July 25, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,030	2,975	3,010	3,019	+75
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	-	3,080	Unch.
Dec	3,080	3,035	3,060	3,080	+70
Mar	3,220	3,200	3,200	3,225	+89
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,160	-	+80
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,140	-	+80
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,130	-	+80
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,110	-	+80
470 lots.					
COCOA					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	-	998	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	980	994	—18
Dec	1,025	1,010	1,020	1,030	—6
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,075	—20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,115	—20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,098	1,125	—17
6 lots					

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

July 25, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
COCOA						
Jly	1,016	1,006	1,010	1,015	1,040	1,045
Sep	1,037	1,020	1,033	1,034	1,057	1,059
Dec	1,080	1,064	1,074	1,076	1,097	1,098
Mar	1,120	1,106	1,118	1,119	1,139	1,140
May	1,140	1,130	1,140	1,141	1,162	1,165
Jly	1,162	1,155	1,159	1,163	1,186	1,190
Sep	1,180	1,175	1,180	1,183	1,208	1,212

4,563 lots of 10 tons.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

July 25, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	943.00	944.00	950.00	951.00
3 months	957.00	958.00	967.00	967.50
Cathodes: spot	910.00	911.00	928.00	920.00
3 months	933.00	934.00	942.00	944.00
Tin: spot	7,150.00	7,160.00	7,180.00	7,190.00
3 months	7,180.00	7,195.00	7,210.00	7,220.00
Lead: spot	N.Q.	N.Q.	356.00	358.00
3 months	364.00	365.00	367.50	368.00
Zinc: spot	N.Q.	N.Q.	300.00	302.00
3 months	309.00	309.50	313.00	313.50
Silver: spot	693.00	694.50	687.00	689.00
3 months	718.00	719.00	712.00	714.00
Aluminium: spot	N.Q.	N.Q.	765.00	768.00
3 months	745.00	747.00	737.00	738.00
Nickel: spot	2,775.00	2,785.00	2,780.00	2,785.00
3 months	2,805.00	2,810.00	2,820.00	2,825.00

European Gold Markets

July 25, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	643.00	651.75	+8.75
Zurich	646.50	651.50	+13.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)	648.30	647.21	+11.85

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	
630	34.00-37.00	62.00-66.00	Options for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug. 80
650	28.00-31.00	56.00-60.00	
670	20.00-23.00	50.00-54.00	
690	14.00-17.00	42.00-46.00	
710	9.00-12.00	37.00-41.00	

Gold bullion 648.00-650.00
Market hours 9:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Put options upon request.

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22nd & M Sts., N.W.
OUR 34th YEAR

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago Futures

July 25, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.52¾	4.59	4.48	4.49¾	—.01½
Dec	4.70	4.75	4.60	4.68¼	+.00½
Mar	4.79½	4.85½	4.75	4.77½	—.01½
May	4.82½	4.87½	4.76½	4.79¼	—.00¾
Jul	4.83	4.86	4.77	4.78¾	—.01¾
Sep	.	.	.	4.85	—.02½

Sales Thurs. 42,227. Total open interest Thurs. 67,268, up 3,267 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.25½	3.26	3.20½	3.21	—.05¼
Dec	3.31½	3.32½	3.26	3.26½	—.06½
Mar	3.40¾	3.41¼	3.34	3.34½	—.06¼
May	3.45½	3.46½	3.40	3.40¼	—.05½
Jul	3.46¼	3.48	3.41½	3.41½	—.06
Sep	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.40	—.07½

Sales Thurs. 82,456. Total open interest Thurs. 189,501, up 3,267 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.37	7.40	7.18	7.19½	—.15½
Sep	7.45½	7.49½	7.28	7.28½	—.16½
Nov	7.60½	7.64	7.41	7.43	—.14½
Jan	7.72	7.75	7.51	7.51	—.16¼
Mar	7.82½	7.88	7.64	7.66½	—.15½
May	7.87	7.91	7.68½	7.69	—.15½
Jul	7.87	7.91	7.69	7.70	—.15
Aug	7.91	7.91	7.69	7.70	—.15

Sales Thurs. 80,309. Total open interest Thurs. 135,719, off 2,497 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	200.30	201.20	195.30	196.00	—3.30
Sep	203.30	204.50	198.10	199.80	—2.70
Oct	203.30	205.40	199.50	200.30	—2.70
Dec	209.50	210.50	204.50	205.20	—2.70
Jan	211.80	212.50	206.50	207.30	—2.30
Mar	214.50	215.50	209.00	209.20	—2.70
May	216.80	216.50	211.80	211.00	—2.30
Jul	217.50	218.00	212.00	212.50	—2.80
Aug	218.00	219.00	213.00	213.00	—5.00
Sep	216.00	216.00	215.00	215.00	unch

Sales Thurs. 22,434. Total open interest Thurs. 48,438, off 709 from Wed.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	26.38	26.45	25.87	26.12	—.25
Sep	26.56	26.65	26.11	26.32	—.26
Oct	26.78	26.85	26.30	26.47	—.29
Dec	27.08	27.18	26.55	26.73	—.34
Jan	27.03	27.10	26.62	26.67	—.34
Mar	27.20	27.25	26.70	26.78	—.37
May	27.15	27.25	26.75	26.92	—.32
Jul	27.15	27.20	26.85	26.98	—.32
Aug	27.15	27.20	26.80	26.97	—.28
Sep	27.15	27.25	26.80	26.97	—.28

Sales Thurs. 20,743. Total open interest Thurs. 62,810, off 1,967 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.86½	1.86½	1.82	1.82½	—.02¾
Dec	1.97	1.97	1.92¼	1.92¾	—.02¾
Mar	2.06	2.06	2.01½	2.03	—.00½
May	2.07	2.07	2.04	2.05	—.00½
Jul	2.05½	2.05½	2.05	2.05	—.00½

Sales Thurs. 2,338. Total open interest Thurs. 5,987, up 98 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	73.25	74.00	73.02	73.95	+1.15
Oct	71.05	71.37	70.70	71.27	+1.00
Dec	71.35	71.70	71.00	71.65	+ .70
Jan	71.85	72.10	71.85	72.00	+ .40
Feb	72.50	72.75	71.80	72.70	+ .42
Apr	74.15	74.30	74.45	74.00	+ .35
Jun	74.90	75.22	74.45	75.00	+ .25

Est. sales 26,103; sales Thurs. 34,162. Total open interest Thurs. 67,966, up 506 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	77.85	78.95	77.85	78.95	+1.50
Sep	77.97	78.85	77.90	78.85	+1.50
Oct	77.70	78.87	77.70	78.87	+1.50
Nov	78.55	79.72	78.42	79.85	+1.42
Jan	80.05	81.85	80.05	80.90	+1.25
Mar	80.80	81.55	80.80	81.30	+ .85
Apr	81.00	81.95	81.00	81.40	+ .80
May	81.00	81.90	81.00	81.40	+ .75

Est. sales 1,880; sales Thurs. 5,740. Total open interest Thurs. 14,885, up 128 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	44.87	45.00	43.60	44.10	— .02
Oct	42.50	42.70	41.52	41.95	+ .07
Dec	45.75	45.97	44.85	45.25	— .05
Feb	48.95	49.10	48.05	48.27	— .37
Apr	48.20	48.25	47.30	47.50	— .17
Jun	51.00	51.00	50.10	50.85	— .30
Jul	52.30	52.40	50.90	51.48	— .38
Aug	51.00	51.25	50.20	50.60	+ .30
Oct	.	47.55	.	47.55	+1.50

Est. sales 7,759; sales Thurs. 7,484. Total open interest Thurs. 25,751, up 748 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	43.70	43.95	42.10	43.22	+ .42
Feb	59.00	59.40	56.85	57.72	—1.00
Mar	59.50	59.85	57.22	57.78	—1.35
May	59.90	60.10	57.75	58.25	—1.15
Jul	60.00	60.00	58.00	58.30	—1.45
Aug	.	59.00	57.15	57.75	—1.05

Est. sales 10,306; sales Thurs. 8,135. Total open interest Thurs. 21,937, off 153 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Aug	48.20	48.20	47.55	48.20	—.05
Oct	49.20	49.35	48.60	47.77	—.37
Dec	47.45	47.30	46.50	46.95	—.25
Feb	49.25	49.45	49.15	49.45	+.30
Apr	.	.	.	50.00	unch
Jun	.	.	.	51.15	unch
Jul	.	.	.	51.00	—.15
Aug	.	.	.	50.75	unch

Est. sales 257; sales Thurs. 274. Total open interest Thurs. 2,296, off 29 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	62.05	62.05	61.65	61.65	—1.45
Oct	60.00	60.00	59.50	59.50	— .75
Nov	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	+ .75
Dec	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	— .30

Est. sales 11; sales Thurs. 2. Total open interest Thurs. 118, off 1 from Wed.

New York Futures

July 25, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.90	8.95	8.61	8.65	—0.22
Mar	12.30	12.30	11.80	11.88	—0.50
Apr	15.08	15.25	14.77	14.77	—0.50

Est. sales 2,409; sales Thur. 3,425. Total open interest Thur. 12,059 up 742 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	155.90	158.99	152.10	153.77	— 5.90
Dec	156.00	158.00	155.75	155.75	— 4.00
Mar	159.50	151.80	148.34	148.34	— 4.00
May	159.75	152.00	148.47	148.47	— 4.00
Jul	150.00	150.00	149.05	149.22	— 3.93
Sep	.	.	.	152.72	— 4.00
Dec	.	.	.	157.23	— 4.00

Est. sales 4,690; sales Thur. 5,677. Total open interest Thur. 15,693 up 618 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
	29.60	30.70	29.40	30.70	+ 1.53
Oct	30.30	31.20	30.20	31.73	+ 1.49
Jan	32.00	33.00	31.40	32.50	+ 0.75
Mar	31.50	33.15	31.95	33.12	+ 1.37
May	30.70	32.80	31.40	32.75	+ 1.53

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	30.70 31	30.50	31.60	30.50	31.57 + 1.44
Oct	30.45	31.05	30.50	31.02	+ 1.20

Est. sales 11,625; sales Thur. 7,440. Total open interest Thur. 67,886 up 219 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	105.75	105.75	103.25	104.80	—2.00
Dec	z2,340	2,375	2,331	2,336	—34.00
Mar	z2,420	2,440	2,400	2,420	—27.00
May	z2,475	2,493	2,465	2,465	—30.00
Jul	z2,520	2,510	2,500	2,510	—32.00
Sep	z2,570	2,570	2,547	2,547	—32.00

Est. sales 2,319; sales Thur. 1,779. Total open interest Thur. 8,670 off 335 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	88.75	88.80	87.40	87.65	—0.90
Nov	89.80	89.80	88.45	88.60	—0.95
Jan	91.30	91.30	90.50	90.60	—1.00
Mar	92.50	92.50	92.50	91.50	—1.00
May	.	.	.	92.45	—1.05
Jul	.	.	.	93.35	—1.05

Est. sales 259; sales Thur. 196. Total open interest Thur. 6,365 off 54 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	79.85	81.16	79.58	81.14	+2.00
Dec	77.85	79.12	77.50	79.12	+2.00
Mar	78.20	79.50	77.95	79.50	+2.00
May	78.80	80.50	78.80	80.50	+2.00
Jul	79.25	81.00	79.25	80.90	+1.90
Oct	.	.	.	78.50	+0.50
Dec	76.90	77.00	76.90	77.00	+0.25

Est. sales 9,550; sales Thur. 8,908. Total open interest Thur. 35,371 up 229 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	103.10	103.10	101.90	102.00	— 0.60
Aug				102.10	— 0.60
Sep	103.90	104.10	101.60	102.90	— 0.60
Dec	104.50	104.70	102.10	103.30	— 0.70
Jan				103.80	— 0.65
Mar	105.90	106.10	104.00	104.80	— 0.55
May	106.50	106.50	105.50	105.80	— 0.45
Jul	106.90	107.00	106.80	106.80	— 0.30
Sep	108.00	108.00	107.70	107.70	— 0.20
Dec	108.00	109.10	108.00	109.10	
Jan				109.50	
Mar	110.00	111.00	110.00	110.40	+ 0.10
May				111.30	+ 0.20

Est. sales 5,600; sales Thur. 5,377. Total open interest Thur. 39,536 off 183 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.			
Jul	1665.0	1668.0	
Aug	1650.0	1660.0	
Sep	1680.0	1685.0	
Dec	1720.0	1735.0	
Jan	1755.0	1755.0	
Mar	1790.0	1790.0	
May	1800.0	1815.0	
Jul	1854.0	1854.0	
Sep			
Dec			
Jan			
Mar	1948.0	1971.5	
May			

Est. sales 1,200; sales Thur. [illegible] Total open interest Thur. [illegible] Wed.

	Open	High	Low
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.			
Jul	670.00	671.50	
Oct	682.00	685.00	
Jan	698.00	701.60	
Apr	712.00	715.00	
Jul	727.00	727.80	
Oct	758.00	758.00	

Est. sales 1,272; sales Thur. [illegible] Total open interest Thur. [illegible]

Tokyo Exch[ange]

July 25, 1980

	Yen
Asahi Chem.	189
Asahi Glass	482
Canon	607
Dai Nip. Print	510
Fuji Bank	473
Fuji Photo	578
Hitachi	267
Honda Motor	555
C. Itoh	410
I.H.I.	143
Japan Air L.	2,350
Kansai El. Pwr.	890
Kao Soap	420
Kawasaki Steel	129
Kirin Brewery	417
Komatsu	364
Kubota	377
Matsu El. Ind.	691
Matsu E. Wks	571

New Index: 468.86; Previous: [illegible]
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,818.49; Prev[illegible]

Dividends

July 25, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Armco Inc	Q	.41	9-2	8-8
Lake Sup Dist Pwr	Q	.39	9-1	8-15
RLC Corp	Q	.15	9-15	8-15
Rowan Cos	Q	.02	9-5	8-19

STOCK SPLITS

Detection Syst—3-for-2
Kroy Industries—2-for-1
Texaco Cda Holders—4-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
ARO Corp	Q	.10	8-20	8-5
AGM Indus	Q	.20	8-22	8-12
Badger Meter	Q	.20	9-15	9-1
Commcl Shearing	Q	.12½	9-15	9-1
Consol Bathurst	Q	.25	9-15	8-16
CP Natl Corp	Q	.47	9-18	8-27
Dennison Mfg	Q	.30	9-18	8-11
Electro Protective	Q	.10	8-15	8-5
Donaldson Co	Q	.15	9-12	8-[illegible]
Gen Portland	Q	.20	9-8	8-18
Giant Food	Q	.27½	9-12	8-15
Kay Corp	Q	.18¼	9-15	8-[illegible]
Kroy Indus	Q	.03	9-12	8-20
Kysor Indus	Q	.22	10-20	10-6
MacMillan Bloedel	Q	.35	9-15	8-28
McNeil Corp	Q	.22½	9-5	8-15
Mobil Corp	Q	.85	9-10	8-4
Pepsico Inc	Q	.32½	9-30	9-12
Public Serv Ind	Q	.62	9-1	8-12
Schenuit Ind	Q	.25	8-29	8-8
Silco Indus	Q	.08	8-22	8-8
Syntex Corp	Q	.32½	9-15	8-15
Texaco Inc	Q	.68	9-10	8-5
US Leasing	Q	.13	9-2	8-18
20th Century Fox	Q	.37½	8-27	8-4
Wornaco Inc	Q	.70	10-1	9-15

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Bondtrade Index

July 25, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	92.745	82.497
Previous	92.719	82.527

U.S. Said to Seek French Controls In Nuclear Sale

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The United States will not oppose the French sale of nuclear fuel to Iraq, but it will try to make certain that the deal does not increase the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation, Carter administration sources say. The sources said the United States is seeking clarification from France about the terms of the sale and the safeguards the French will impose on the fuel.

Israel has protested strongly about the sale, but the U.S. officials said there is nothing irregular about the deal. France agreed in 1975 to sell a small research reactor to Iraq and to provide fuel for it. Iraq is a signatory of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and has agreed to accept the fuel inspection and monitoring safeguards insisted upon by France.

The Israeli protests have arisen because the research reactor, unlike larger commercial reactors, requires highly enriched uranium. The fuel has a weapons-level concentration of the uranium isotope used in bombs; normal commercial fuel has a much smaller concentration of the isotope.

The United States hopes that France will ship the fuel in quantities too small to manufacture bombs. It also would like the French to keep physical control of the fuel after it has been used in the reactor, rather than allowing it to be stored in Iraq.

European Stock Markets

July 25, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	72.50	71.70
AKZO	24.10	24.10
Albert Heijn	70.40	68.70
Algembank	315.50	313.50
AMEV	88.20	88.00
Amrobank	68.00	68.00
A'Dam Rub	3.62	3.55
Boskalis	91.80	90.70
Bredero	200.50	200.00
Buehrmann T	67.90	68.00
Caland Hldg	24.60	24.80
Elsevier	237.50	238.00
Ennia	137.80	137.80
Fokker	27.30	27.50
Gist Brocades	32.70	32.50
Heineken	62.10	60.80
H.V.A.	36.20	37.00
Hoogovens	18.10	18.10
Naarden	16.20	16.10
K.L.M.	63.90	63.80
Nat. Nedder	118.00	118.40
Nedlloyd	88.50	89.50
Oce Vander G	130.50	125.00
OGEM	9.80	9.80
Pakhoed	45.00	45.20
Philips	19.40	19.30
Robeco	177.00	177.00
Rodamco	105.00	105.00
Rolinco	164.00	164.00
Rorento	115.70	115.60
Royal Dutch	173.20	174.40
RSV	51.90	51.80
Unilever	122.40	123.00
Van Ommer	24.80	24.00
VMF-Stork	37.70	37.50
VNU	85.00	85.30

Anp-Cbs Index: 88.00
Previous: 87.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,675	1,705
Cockerill	251	245
EBES	1,885	1,880
Electrobel	6,230	6,250
GB-Inno-BM	2,415	2,410
GBL (B.lamb)	1,440	1,442
Hoboken	N.A.	2,630
Petrofina	4,965	4,950
Ph. Gevaert	1,248	1,236
Soc. Generale	1,444	1,446
Sofina	3,350	3,345
Solvay	2,580	2,570
Traction Elec	2,515	2,510
Un. Miniere	726	720
V. Montagne	1,330	1,330

Bourse Index: N.Q.
Previous: 102.38

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	87.20	88.50
Allianz Vers.	438.50	432.00
B.A.S.F.	138.20	138.50
Bayer	117.50	115.50
Bayer Hypo	263.00	264.00
Bayer Verein	309.50	312.50
Commerzbank	179.20	183.50
Cont. Gummi	45.00	45.40
Daimler	263.50	266.50
Degussa	259.00	260.80
Demag	130.80	132.00
D.Babcock	203.00	205.00
Deutsche Bnk	277.50	281.80
Dresdner Bnk	196.20	202.40
Du. Schulte	173.50	171.00
GHH	222.00	223.50
Hapag Lloyd	68.60	68.70
Hochtief	452.00	440.00
Hoechst	118.20	118.00
Hoesch	27.30	27.50
Holzmann	475.00	470.00
Horten	142.00	142.50
Kali u Salz	162.50	163.50
Karstadt	222.00	230.80
Kaufhof	185.50	188.00
K.H.D.	215.00	217.50
Kloeckner	45.50	46.00
Krupp	42.10	61.10
Linde	331.00	332.50
Lufthansa	82.70	82.70
MAN	190.20	192.50
Mannesman	129.70	130.90
Metallgesell.	266.00	269.00
Muench. Ruck	560.00	555.00
Neckermann	103.00	101.00
Preussag	231.80	231.80
RWE.new	187.80	188.70
Schering	207.00	208.00
Siemens	282.80	282.00
Thyssen	66.30	67.80
Varta	166.00	166.00
Veba	150.30	151.60
VEW	113.70	114.80
Volkswagen	168.30	171.50

Siemens Index: 141.81
Previous: 142.11

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.82½	0.83½
AA Cp	$16.00	15.50
Anglo-Am	97	96
Babcock-Wil	0.89	0.88
Barclays Bnk	3.98	4.11
BAT Ind.	2.76	2.78
Beecham Gp	1.50	1.52
BICC	1.33	1.34
BOC Int'l	0.81	0.82
Boots	2.13	2.11
Bowater	1.80	1.85
B.P.	3.48	3.50
Burmah	1.95	2.81
Coats Patons	0.51½	0.52
Charter Gold	2.18	2.20
Cadbury Sc.	0.40½	0.41
Cons.Gold Fds	5.28	5.27
Courtaulds	0.67	0.68
De Beer	$10.06	10.12
Distillers	2.14	2.12
Dunlop	0.81	0.78
Free St Ged	66⅛	66⅜
GEC	4.71	4.70
GKN	2.53	2.54
Glaxo	2.22	2.24
GUS	4.36	4.38
Guinness	0.90	0.92
Hawker-Sidd	2.22	2.26
ICI	1.70	1.74
Imps	0.79	0.79½
Lonrho	1.02	1.17
Lucas	2.08	2.10
Marks-Spenc	0.95	0.95
Metal Box	N.A.	2.94
Plessey	2.09	2.10
Randfontein	$69.00	67.00
Rank Org.	1.48	1.48
Reed	N.A.	2.05
Rolls Royce	N.A.	0.66
Royal Dutch	38½	38⅞
R.T.Z.	4.65	4.69
Shell	4.08	4.22
Thorn (A)	3.28	3.30
Trafalgar H	0.73	0.73
Tube Invest.	2.68	2.76
Ultramar	3.32	3.36
Unld Biscuits	0.84	0.85
Vickers	1.34	1.39
War Loan 3½	33⅜	33⅜
W. Deep	$58.00	54.25
W. Driefin	$90.00	88.75
W. Holding	$60.50	59.50
Woolworth	0.60½	0.60½
ZCI	0.36	0.36

F.T. 30 Index: 487.20
Previous: 487.00

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.00	7.25
Bastogi	523.00	519.00
Centrale	12,100	11,900
ERBA	2,930.00	2,920.00
ErcMarelli	285.25	290.00
Fiat	1,460.00	1,470.00
Finsider	61.00	61.50
Generali	67,400	67,350
IFI	2,466.00	2,709.00
Italcementi	25,000	24,300
Italgas	838.00	830.00
Italsider	322.00	326.00
LaRinas	177.75	162.00
Montedis	143.00	144.00
Olivetti	1,961.00	1,930.00
Pirelli	722.00	725.00
Snia Visco	768.00	746.00

BCI Index: 108.12
Previous: 107.34

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	440.00	439.00
Alsthom Atl.	67.90	66.20
BIC	578.00	574.00
Bouygues	647.00	634.00
BSN	1,004.00	1,005.00
Carrefour	1,575.00	1,575.00
Cim Lafarge	268.50	266.50
Club Mediter	389.50	389.60
Cofimeg	156.50	156.50
Cie Bancaire	346.90	343.80
CFP	238.80	239.50
CGE	383.00	383.00
CCF	168.00	169.40
Creusot Loire	78.90	78.30
CSF	454.00	451.00
Dumez	790.00	788.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,345.00	1,265.00
Ferodo	368.00	370.00
Gen Occident	351.50	351.40
Hachette	245.00	242.00
Imetal	93.80	93.40
Legrand	1,477.00	1,462.00
L Oreal	679.00	678.00
Mach Bull	56.50	54.90
Matra	6,798.00	6,900.00
Michelin	800.00	805.00
Moet Henn	560.00	564.00
Moulinex	72.10	72.30
Nord-Est L.	31.60	31.30
Paribas	243.00	242.40
Penarroya	87.50	86.90
Pernod Ric	315.00	315.00
Perrier	191.00	195.00
Peugeot	205.00	211.50
Poclain	223.90	218.50
Printemps	107.80	113.00
PUK	106.10	107.00
Radiotech.	320.00	307.00
Redoute	440.00	440.00
Rh Poulenc	124.00	122.80
Roussel Uclaf	262.50	259.00
Sacilor	20.60	20.50
St Gobain	124.30	124.00
Skis Rossignol	695.00	695.00
Suez	284.00	286.00
Telemecan	955.00	958.00
ThomsonBr	231.00	230.00
Usinor	11.00	11.20

Agefi Index: 140.42
Previous: 140.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,215	1,215
Buehrle	2,950	2,925
B Boveri	1,730	1,735
Ciba Geigy	1,135	1,115
Cr Suisse	2,325	2,320
Elektrowatt	2,490	2,500
Fisher	850	845
Hoff-Roche B	N.A.	4,700
Interfood	5,525	5,500
Jelmoli	1,375	1,345
Landis Gyr	1,475	1,450
Nestle	3,500	3,505
Sandoz	3,875	3,875
Schindler	1,530	1,490
Ste B. Suisse	387	387
Sulzer	2,880	2,850
Swissair	728	723
U.B. Suisse	3,410	3,370
Winterthur	2,650	2,640
Zurich Ins.	14,000	13,950

SBC Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Iraqi Exec[…] Draw Prot[…] Amnesty G[…]

LONDON, July 25 [...] nesty International has [...] an international camp[...] suade Iraq to end the d[...] for nonviolent political [...]

The human rights [...] said in a statement ye[...] executions are increasin[...] 1974, it said, it receive[...] about a hundred person[...] executed for political r[...] year, it said, it got 10[...] only six weeks.

Amnesty Internation[...] closed-court system re[...] the death penalties is [...] with Iraq's commitmen[...] rights. The organizatio[...] urging the public to w[...] authorities protesting [...] penalty and seeking info[...] several persons whose o[...] ganization outlined.

Purges and executions [...] ment officials were stepp[...] Saddam Hussein replac[...] Hassan al-Bakr as presid[...] in July, 1979, and Kur[...] officials and Shiite Mo[...] have been killed, Amnest[...]

Journalist [...] By South K[…]

SEOUL, July 25 (UP[...] Jae Hoon of the New [...] was released late last [...] being held with four [...] Korean correspondents [...] media.

"They dropped me of[...] my home," Mr. Shim [...] declined to discuss [...] stances or content of [...] ing by South Korean [...] ficials.

No official governme[...] tion was given for the [...] detention and it was no[...] ly known if the five wer[...] formal arrest or held fo[...] ing in cases under in[...] Observers speculated th[...] may have been seized [...] their coverage of dissiden[...] against South Korea's [...] backed government.

3 Reactors in S[…] Show Cracks in […]

STOCKHOLM, July 2[...] — The Swedish nuclear [...] spectorate told internatio[...] ar energy agencies today [...] have been found in stee[...] the cooling systems of the [...] reactors. "We feel this is [...] we should inform other [...] the Western world," [...] Nordstroem, the agency [...] general, said.

The cracks resulted fro[...] fatigue when hot and cold [...] in succession through [...] pipes. The cracking appe[...] proof materials but not [...] ized steel, he said.

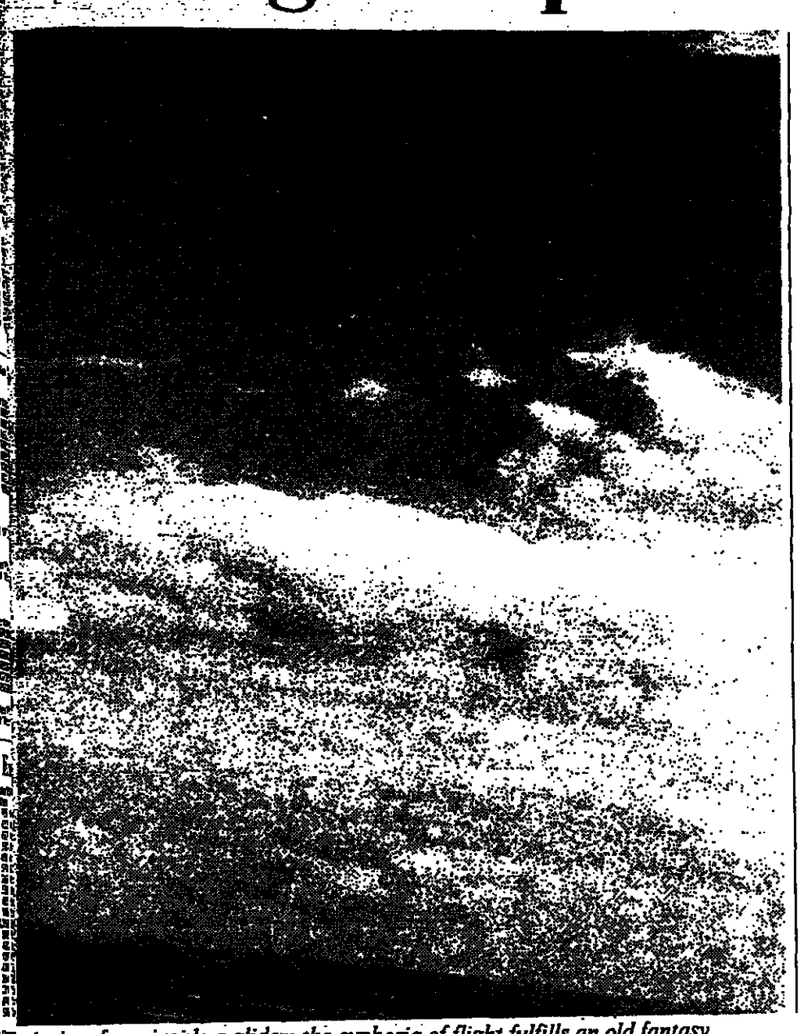
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
weekend

Arts
Travel
Leisure

Gliding: A Sport on the Rise



A view from inside a glider: the euphoria of flight fulfills an old fantasy.

by Jane Wilkens Michael

CHERENCE, France — Gliding instructors are fond of quoting Newton's Third Law of Motion: To every action there is a reaction. Gliding novices are likely to consider another Newtonian principle: What goes up must come down.

Insecurities of powerless flight notwithstanding, gliding — or soaring — is becoming increasingly popular. Said Michel Battarel, editor of the French magazine Aviasport. "This is due to the high cost of engine fuel and to a desire to be alone with the forces of nature. It is very much like single-handed sailing on the open sea.

"But for all its beauty," he continued, "gliding has both practical and historical elements. After World War I and the Versailles Treaty, Germany's military forces were not permitted to fly power planes. As a result, in the interwar period, gliding was the sole form of air training. After World War II, France also launched a government-sponsored program to prepare youngsters for a career as a military or commercial pilot."

Today, West Germany, with 50,000 people who go up in gliders, continues to be the most active country; on Saturday, the international gliding championships will be held in Paderborn-Haxterberg, between Bonn and Hannover. The sport is on the rise in other countries as well: The United States, Canada, the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia all have groups promoting it. The yearly number of takeoffs is approaching a million worldwide.

An introductory flight on a sailplane is a somewhat deceptive experience. At the Mantes Cherence airfield, 50 miles west of Paris, the beginner is taken up in a dual-controlled two-seater. High above the Route des Cretes, the scenic road along 10 miles of bluffs overlooking the Seine, it is possible to live out one of man's oldest fantasies — to fly like a bird.

The pilot is not so poetic. He must constantly survey the terrain, search for rising currents and maintain the plane's proper altitude. Every little mistake can result in a sudden drop or rise, usually not accompanied by the passenger's stomach.

"It is an exercise that requires the use of brains, eyes, hands and feet," explained Michel Cruette, president of the Mantes Cherence Air Club. Does it compare to an airplane? "A glider flies by the same principles," he continued, "only instead of using an engine to provide thrust, it relies on the force of gravity. A glide is a constant fall. The secret is finding a column of air that moves upward at the same time or faster than the plane is falling."

Airborne instruction includes how to find common forms of updrafts. Mantes Cherence, like many airfields, is located purposefully: Nearby cliffs generate the most reliable form of current, known as a ridge lift, which is caused by wind blowing against an obstruction, deflecting air vertically.

While gliding is basically a solitary sport, it takes a team effort to get aloft — and sometimes back home again. A tow plane, motorized winch or even a car is used to lift the plane off the ground. Since a glider has only one wheel, someone is needed to hold up a wing tip during takeoff, until enough speed is obtained for lateral control. An essential part of the team is the recovery crew, which stands by with radio, car and trailer waiting to rescue the errant glider from an off-field landing.

Normally, landing is less of an adventure than expected. After circling the airfield, the glider lands into the wind at a surprisingly slow speed, about 40 mph. Because of this, a space the size of a football field is all that is needed for the touchdown.

The fact that this solid-looking monoplane can be folded up to fit into a car trailer might be somewhat disconcerting to a nervous passenger. But with it all, gliding has an excellent safety record: only 5 fatalities for every million miles flown, compared to 13,000 dead for the same distance driving in France alone.

As in all sports, part of the fun of gliding is competitive. The Federation Aeronautique Internationale, based in Paris, draws up rules and organizes championships through its 66 member countries. "But," said Patrick Welsh, technical adviser to the federation, "with sophisticated, German-made sailplanes, some costing up to $22,000, obtaining performance awards is becoming easier than in the past.

"For example, among the requirements for the top award, a gold badge with three diamonds, is a gain in height of 5,000 meters and a distance of 500 kilometers. This year alone, 156 people qualified, 51 of them Germans." What might not be so easy is breaking the world records: for distance, 1,431 kilometers; for altitude, over 14,000 meters. That's eight miles up — without an engine.

Many of the roughly 1,200 gliding centers in West Germany, 250 in the United States and 100 in France have organized into clubs. The members operate the fields, one or more tow planes and several gliders.

Nonetheless, gliding is not an inexpensive pastime. It is also time-consuming, as waiting to get airborne can take as long as several hours in peak periods. "Flying every day, it is possible to obtain a license in three weeks," Cruette said. "This costs about 70 francs [about $17] a lesson. With club dues and insurance that would run about 2,000 francs." In West Germany, the sport is more expensive and enough flight instruction for a license could amount to 2,000 or 3,000 marks (about $1,150 to $1,700).

For further information on gliding schools and clubs contact:

France: Federation Francaise de Vol a Voile, 29, rue de Sevres, Paris 6. Tel: 544.04.78.

Germany: Deutscher Aero Club, Lyonerstrasse 16, 6000 Frankfurt. Tel:(611) 66.67.36.

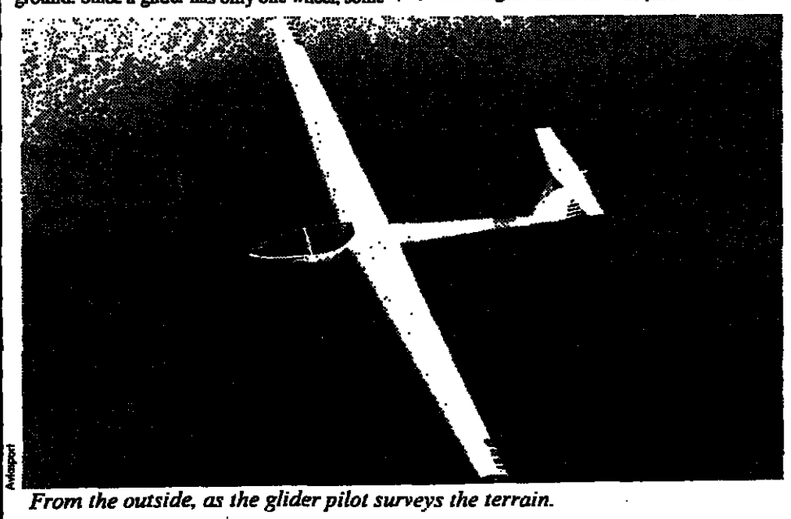
England: British Gliding Association, Kimberley House, Vaughan Way, Leicester, England. Tel: (533) 51051.

Switzerland: Aeroclub de Suisse, Lidostrasse 5, CH-6006 Lucerne, Tel: (41) 312121.

Denmark: Danemark Aeroklub, Copenhagen Airport, Box 68 DK 4000, Roskilde. Tel: (3) 390811.

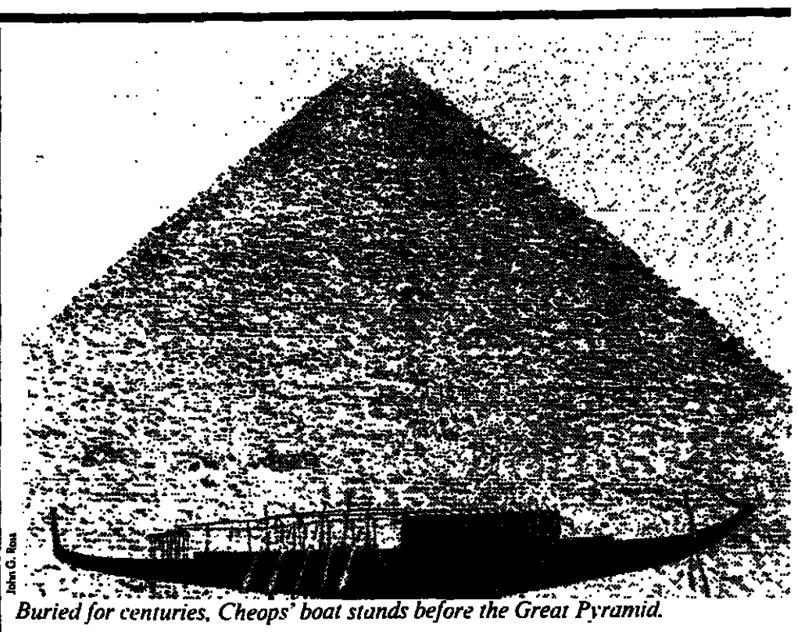
Italy: Aero Club d'Italia, Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski, 122-124 00197 Rome. Tel: (6) 879641.

Austria: Austrian Aero Club, A-1040 Vienna 4, Prinz Eugenstrasse 12. Tel: (222) 651128. ■



Aviasport

From the outside, as the glider pilot surveys the terrain.



John G. Ross

Buried for centuries, Cheops' boat stands before the Great Pyramid.

Slow Death in the Desert Awaits Cheops' Ship

by Nancy Jenkins

GIZA, Egypt — A unique relic of Ancient Egypt's civilization is the Royal Ship of King Cheops, a magnificent 4,500-year-old cedar boat that sits in a glass-walled museum on this desert plateau next to the Great Pyramid of Giza. Hauntingly beautiful, astonishingly complete, the 150-foot-long craft is the oldest ship ever discovered by archaeologists.

Unfortunately, this precious clue to man's early maritime history is in danger of disintegrating, the victim of environmental stress as well as of the internecine politics and bureaucratic bungling that have dogged the Egyptian Antiquities Organization for decades. Modern Egyptians seem singularly powerless to prevent the deterioration of this survivor from their most ancient past.

It was built toward the middle of the third millenium B.C. as part of the funerary equipment of King Cheops, the great Fourth Dynasty ruler of Egypt, and may well have been the actual barge that transported the king's mummy in a stately funeral procession from the capital, Memphis, down the Nile to the sacred burying ground at Giza.

Once the king's elaborate funeral ceremonies had been completed, the Royal Ship was dismantled and buried in a huge pit excavated in the bedrock of the plateau along the south side of the Great Pyramid. The pit was sealed with 41 immense blocks of limestone. Plaster was then poured over the blocks to create an airtight environment in which the ship rested undisturbed until 1954 when, while clearing debris from the pyramid's south face, Kamal al-Mallakh, a young archaeologist working with the Antiquities Organization, uncovered the blocks and revealed the pit with the boat lying, almost intact, exactly as the ancient workmen had left it some 45 centuries earlier. A second boat pit, adjacent to the first, was discovered at the same time but has not so far been opened.

The immense task of reconstructing the ship was the work of Ahmed Youssef Moustafa, chief restorer of the Antiquities Organization, who labored on the project almost single-handedly for years before he was satisfied with the result. There were more than 1,000 pieces to put back together, ranging from tiny pegs to hull timbers that are more than 60 feet long. The ship, to Ahmed Youssef's surprise, turned out to have a stitched hull, with yards and yards of hemp rope binding its timbers into a strong yet flexible hull structure.

The ship was almost entirely constructed of cedar imported into Egypt from the distant mountains of Lebanon, where there were great stands of these noble trees. The ancient hull timbers are smooth and warm to the touch, with a dark cinnamon-colored glow, and the dusty museum is fragrant with the cedar resin that still, after 45 centuries, perfumes the air.

But the glass-walled museum is a disaster in its desert location. Built specially to house the boat and said to have been completed a decade ago, the building is shabby, dilapidated and decidedly unfinished. Desert sand sifts through cracks in the windows and layers the surfaces of the ship. The air-conditioning equipment that should have been installed rusts instead in the sun outside the museum, while a few little desktop electric fans fail to stir the hot air inside. There is no other control of temperature or humidity in this enclosed greenhouse, so that extreme fluctuations of temperature over short periods of time subject the ancient timbers to unbearable strains.

Despite the museum's depressing situation, the Royal Ship is a magnificent spectacle, like a great wooden bird about to take flight. Its soaring bow and steeply raked stern pieces are carved in the stylized form of a papyrus bud. Egyptologists call this a papyriform boat, a boat built of wood to resemble the raft of papyrus reeds on which the sun-god was said to cross the heavens each day.

It is almost impossible to see the ship, however, for the embarrassing state of the museum has led the Antiquities Organization to close the building to visitors. The boat can be seen at best only by paying a little illegal baksheesh to the guard outside the museum who will let the visitor climb a scaffolding for a glimpse through the gritty panes of glass.

The Antiquities Organization is not indifferent to the plight of the boat. A number of plans have been proposed for the proper housing and display of the Royal Ship and for the eventual excavation of what is assumed to be a sister ship in the adjacent sealed pit. The most discussed plan at the moment is a proposal to construct a new, underground museum to house both ships and to approximate as much as possible, and far more than is now done, the circumstances under which they were so long preserved.

In the end, the fate of the Royal Ship is tied to that of the Giza necropolis (the three major pyramids, the crumbling sphinx, as well as hundreds of lesser monuments) and to the overall problems the Egyptian government faces as custodian of the remains of more than 5,000 years of human history. Despite her rich past, Egypt is today a poor country. Vital problems demand immediate solutions — problems of education, housing and welfare that make the question of preserving an ancient artifact seem trivial.

Yet King Cheops' Royal Ship is unique. It would be a shabby commentary on these times if, having survived four and a half millenia, the ship were to disappear, through neglect and mismanagement. ■

Nichols Again Busy Disturbing the English Peace

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — Peter Nichols is a pleasant man in his early 50s who lives in a sunny renovated house in Camden Town filled with plants, paintings and books. He spends most of his time there writing murky comedies about spastic children, incest and mental aberrations that are either panned by critics as sick exercises on irreverent themes or raised as ingenious tragicomedies bordering on the theater of the absurd.

His newest play, "Born In The Gardens," now playing at the Globe Theatre in London's West End, is no exception to this rule. Filled with zany and sometimes offensive humor, it is one of the most provocative dramas in recent years about the maladies infecting England. If the flaw of Victorian England was an unbridled energy and passion for reform, the flaw today, according to Nichols, is its very opposite — an inability to change or move forward.

"It started off with the idea of a family and mother in Bristol, based on a friend's mother. Gradually came the idea that Maud [the mother] and Mo [her son] were like England. The two other children were the alternatives — become American, like Queenie [Mo's twice-divorced twin] or Labor, like Hedley [a frustrated member of Parliament]," Nichols explained.

Maud, played admirably by Beryl Reid, is a mindless widow who lives in a house that is on the verge of exploding because of a defective gas heater. She believes that she is infested with bites, which she keeps scratching and swatting. She keeps packets of soup in the freezer and holds conversations with people on television whom she can't hear because the sound is turned down. Living with her is her 50-year-old bachelor son, Mo, an amiable eccentric who plays a full set of drums in the living room and reads erotic passages from antique books to subdue his sexual urges.

As the play unfolds, Queenie, a tall blonde Hollywood stereotype, tries to seduce Mo and take him to California, where she has been living with a 20-year-old surfer. Hedley, who represents what Nichols calls the "decent and right approach to England," tries to move them into a modern flat. Neither succeeds because neither can transcend a flawed past.

"I don't really think England should settle into this antiquated and eccentric way of life," Nichols said. "The play throws up questions without answering them. But it's also about a limited life being a satisfying one, particularly for Mo — he has his drums and his mother. Queenie and Hedley offer the illusion of freedom — worthy only of mockery. Maud and Mo represent the lack of expectation, but make a strong case for being yourself."

The play also sums up what Nichols sees as the main distinction between England and America. "In America, there is a willingness to believe it is possible and easy to change; in England there is not a willingness to believe that it can be done. People here don't talk about problems, because they don't believe in solutions."

Nichols began his career as an actor with the Bristol Old Vic (which commissioned this play) and toured the country, doing Dracula and one-night Shakespearean stands. But his real love was writing, and he began submitting plays to BBC competitions.

In 1968, he enjoyed his first solid stage success with the controversial and autobiographical "A Day In The Death Of Joe Egg," a comedy about bringing up a spastic child. (He and his wife had a spastic child who eventually died.) The play ran a mere four months in the West End, playing to only one full house, but won several theater awards and went to Broadway, making Nichols a playwright of international repute.

He went on to write several more successful dramas, including "The National Health," "Forget-Me-Not-Lane" (a play about his own upbringing and his favorite), "Chez Nous" (in which a man finds his young daughter seduced by his best friend), "Harding's Luck," "The Freeway" and "Privates On Parade" (a musical set in wartime Singapore).

He has also continued to write for television and the movies, doing the scripts for many of his own plays as well as the noted "Georgy Girl." He does this, he said, to make money; despite his awards, Nichols remains a speculative risk among producers.

Almost all of his manuscripts are "rejected at first," he said, and he is now circulating a new script, "Passion Play," which awaits a bidder. He has also finished a screen play, "Changing Places" and is tinkering with a musical.

Nichols is not happy about the current state of economic affairs that has driven many of his colleagues into television writing or obscurity and often both: "Theater has never been a majority art — like the cinema. You can make a lot more money writing movies that aren't made. It takes months on the West End to get into profits. Now it's Broadway that puts your stock up — even though it's sheer luck if a play works abroad. It was only after 'Joe Egg' ran in New York that we could afford to buy a house."

But he is a man of considerable talent, driven by a need to work out his fantasies on the stage, and he is hopeful that the dire prophecy of "Born In The Gardens" will not prove true.

"We've still got all the skills and talent here, but can the producers and directors make the best use of it?" he asked. "We've got 30 playwrights doing interesting work, and it's comparatively easy to get good plays put on. They will run even if the reviews are not good. We've just got to get our heads down and get at it. We can't be dissuaded by the fact that the fashion has moved elsewhere." ■



Peter Johns

Playwright Peter Nichols.

Back to the '30s With a Rush of Mitfords

by Sandra Salmans

WINCHCOMBE, England — Decca and Debo and Bobo and Farve are taking over the telly.

Translation: The Mitford family — that extraordinary collection of English aristocrats, eccentrics, blackshirts and Communists who titillated and scandalized the British public in the 1930s — has become the subject of no fewer than four television programs and serials that are being broadcast over the next 15 months.

The first of the programs, shown by the BBC in May, focused on the late Nancy Mitford, the novelist, as remembered by her four surviving sisters, now in their 60s and 70s: Decca (Jessica, the California-based muckraker), Diana (Lady Mosley, wife of Sir Oswald, founder of the British Union of Fascists), Debo (Deborah, Duchess of Devonshire), and Pamela (plain Mrs. Jackson of Gloucestershire).

In the fall, Nancy Mitford's two best-known and most autobiographical novels, "The Pursuit of Love" and "Love in a Cold Climate," will be presented in an eight-part serial under the latter title. Winter will bring "Unity," a play about the youngest sister (Bobo) and her flirtation with Hitler and Nazism. And in the fall of 1981, a six-part dramatization of the lives of all the Mitfords, a complex and costly undertaking that may be British television's most elaborate drama production ever, will complete the coverage. The three major productions are expected to be shown eventually in the United States as well.

Why are the Mitfords, after decades of near-oblivion, suddenly popping up on the small screen? Following several years of "Upstairs, Downstairs" and other Edwardian-era serials, "there now is a lot of interest in the 1930s and World War II," said Keith Williams, head of the BBC's play department, which is producing "Unity." Williams detects a number of parallels — recession, unemployment, tension in society — between the present and the '30s, "and the Mitfords articulated a certain view, or a variety of views, of a certain class at that time."

The Mitfords were "a whole family of English eccentrics, a kind of rarefied English aristocracy that doesn't really exist anymore," said Michael Williams, an actor in the "Love in a Cold Climate" series. Williams, who plays Uncle Davey, a charming hypochondriac whose good health is amazingly impervious to his extreme diets and patent medicines, laughs, "It's hard to act that English, actually."

Uncle Davey is in fact one of the most rational characters in "Love in a Cold Climate," in which television writer Simon Raven (who wrote the script for the acclaimed "Edward and Mrs. Simpson") has woven together strands from the two Mitford novels. One story follows the lives and loves of the girls in a large family, based heavily on the Mitfords; the second focuses on another aristocratic family in which mother and daughter fall under the spell of two homosexuals — who are actually enamored of each other.

It is the bizarre characters, rather than the flimsy plots, that give the Mitford novels their interest, and the serial is accordingly more of an upper-crust soap opera than a serious drama. "It's really a 'Woman's Own' kind of production," admitted a spokesman for Thames Television, the producers.

Filmed on location in this village and others in the Cotswolds, where the Mitfords spent their childhood, "Love in a Cold Climate" presents many of the actual incidents — and certainly the eccentric tone — of the Mitford sisters' early years, from cradle to coming-out.

The Mitford parents, Lord and Lady Redesdale (Farve and Muv) are Lord and Lady Alconleigh (Fa and Mummy). The six Alconleigh children, like the seven Redesdales (there was also a son, killed in World War II), are self-styled Hons (short for The Honorable) who whisper and conspire in their Hons Cupboard.

Probably the character modeled mostly closely on life is Fa, described by Nancy Mitford as "a cardboard ogre." The senior Redesdale was a conformist to an eccentric norm, embodying a type of English aristocrat who despised intellectuals, spurned his neighbors, hated Catholics, Jews and foreigners, and equated the continuation of his own ruling class with the survival of England and Christianity.

As a diversion from the shootin' and huntin' country life of the gentry, Redesdale used to "child-hunt," pursuing on horseback and with bloodhound his many children instead of hares. The child-hunt, reportedly enjoyed by the young Mitfords, is enacted with fidelity and great relish in the television serial.

"The bloodhounds were marvelous, utterly thick," said Michael Aldridge, who plays Lord Alconleigh, in a pause in the filming. Aldridge observed that, to a degree, English life still imitates Nancy Mitford's art.

Formidable in a hunting jacket and bristling mustache, Aldridge is one of the few cast members who, at least off-camera, looks the part. While the Mitford girls were blue-eyed, long-stemmed English roses, most of the cast is surprisingly short, and Lucy Gutteridge, who plays the most important sister, Linda, is a dark-eyed brunette. The comic and tragic heroine of the serial, Linda is married in rapid succession to a Conservative and a Communist before she embarks on a fatal love affair with Fabrice, a Frenchman played by Jean-Pierre Cassel.

But the production is faithful to time and place. The actresses dress in unflattering thick tweeds, silk stockings and silk lingerie — although, admitted Judi Dench, who plays Lady Alconleigh, they "cheat" with thermal underwear for the outdoor scenes.

While "Love in a Cold Climate" may be the gaudiest of the various productions, it is also likely to be the most sugar-coated. As far as the Mitfords are concerned, at least, fact was stranger than fiction — and a good deal less attractive. A Fascist strain ran through the family, infecting the senior Redesdales, Diana and, of course, Unity, a camp-follower of Hitler.

The BBC production, a 90-minute play by John Mortimer, concentrates on Unity's life in Munich in 1939, up to the declaration of war between England and Germany, and Unity's unsuccessful attempt at suicide. The play will be based on the David Pryce-Jones biography that provoked a furor in the family when it was published in 1976. But the BBC believes that the storm has spent itself and besides, said Williams, "It is a play, but based entirely on fact. It will not be fiction."

The Mitfords will have the right of reply, as the final production will be based on "A Life of Contrasts," a family history by Lady Mosley, who now lives in Orsay, in France. But while she is a consultant to the project, she does not have veto power. The six-part series "will be faithful to fact," insisted Jack Le Vien, who is coproducing it with Anglia Television. Le Vien, an American who has produced a number of drama-documentaries on Churchill and the Duke of Windsor, said, "It will be a straight dramatization of a spectacular kind of people."

Certainly it promises to be the most ambitious of the Mitford studies. The series, which will be shot in England, the United States and Europe, will employ three actresses for each of the six sisters, to portray different ages. "It will be the most authentic and revealing of all the planned productions," said Sir John Woolf, executive producer for Anglia. But whether it will be the last word on the Mitfords, in more senses than one, remains to be seen. ■

Antiques Supermarkets

by Susan Heller Anderson



Illustration by Jean-Claude Lenger

LONDON — What Paris is to fashion, London is to antiques. But London makes the shopping easy by grouping antiques boutiques into "supermarkets" offering regular hours, competitive pricing and auxiliary services such as shipping and guarantees of authenticity — benefits often unavailable from flea market vendors and small entrepreneurs.

There are currently about a dozen such antiques supermarkets here. The first was opened in 1964 by a young antiques lover, Benny Gray, who now owns three. A collector himself, he had a few ideas about shopping; above all, he said recently in his antiques-filled office in Gray's Mews, "We try to make it fun."

Antiques supermarkets vary in atmosphere, merchandise and prices. There are no restrictions on exporting antiques except for objects deemed of national interest. Such items are unlikely to surface in antiques supermarkets, dealers say.

Following is a selection of the most popular antiques supermarkets:

Gray's Mews, 1-7 Davies Mews. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday. There are two floors of stalls in this restored Victorian warehouse. On the ground floor Nicolas Harris has a fine selection of 19th- and 20th-century Art Nouveau and Art Deco jewelry and objects and signed pieces by Tiffany and Cartier. Trevor Gilbert is one of several silversmiths. Downstairs, Peter McAskie specializes in Victorian toys and games, while at Marilyn and Jeanette there are turn-of-the-century signed dolls. Most dealers can arrange shipping.

Gray's, 58 Davies Street. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday. Gray says quality and prices are similiar in the two markets, which house more than 300 stalls. "From $120 to about $2,200 is the average price range," he said, "and our things rarely exceed $22,000." On the main floor Gout, run by Jeffrey Salmon, has a large collection of Art Nouveau and Art Deco glass and metal objects. Downstairs there is furniture plus scientific and musical instruments.

Alfie's, 13 Church Street, NW8. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. The third of Gray's shops has a scruffy Cockney charm. On the top floor are many textile dealers, and the ground floor abounds in lace. In between is furniture, and Mat Townsend features architectural remnants and old tiles.

Antique Hypermarket, 26 Kensington High Street. Open 10 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. Monday through Saturday. This has a quieter, more subdued feeling than the Gray establishments, and the merchandise is more expensive. At the entry is an icon dealer and a stall of walking sticks with unusual heads of silver, ivory and jade. The basement has some excellent furniture; sometimes the strains of Chopin emanate from the Backer stall, which sells grand pianos along with more portable items. On the second floor Dolls of Yesterday, run by Countess Maree Tarnowska, has dolls dating from Queen Anne's days. Dealers can arrange shipping; some take credit cards.

Antiquarius, 137 King's Road. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Has relics from London's swinging 1960s and earlier periods. Chimera sells flirtatious fans in lace and ivory; Gallery Quest, wide ivory bangles and primitive jewelry; Thompson has antique evening bags and bibelots.

Chenil Galleries, 181 King's Road. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday. This is a newcomer, with expensive, specialized items. Belgravia Antiques stocks Orientalia and the Upper Chenil Gallery features Art Nouveau and Art Deco furniture, including a signed Majorelle corner table for $2,700.

The Furniture Cave, 553 King's Road. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday. Twelve dealers work in an abandoned brewery that is crammed with furniture of every size and description. Some is of good quality and prices can be low. Recently, a mother-of-pearl harpsichord, custom-built for Elton John, was priced at $13,000. All dealers can arrange shipping.

Knightsbridge Pavilion, 112 Brompton Road opposite Harrods. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday, though several shops do not open until 6 p.m. Prices are high. Michael Verman has a large collection of walking sticks and canes with tops in precious metals and stones.

Bond Street Antique Center, 124 New Bond Street. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Sells mainly jewelry. Resners' specializes in fine Victorian pieces; George Somlo in antique watches; Estelle Chapman in porcelain snuff bottles. Many shops take credit cards. ■

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Toasting Italian Wine

by Samuel Abt

TEVERINA DI CORTONA, Italy — *The old Italian winemaker was lying on his deathbed with his family gathered around. Weakly, he summoned his oldest son to move closer. "When I'm gone, son," the winemaker said, "the business will move into your hands. It's time I passed on a secret about Italian wine." The son leaned down to hear. "Son," the old winemaker said, "you can also make it with grapes."*

Burton Anderson was not amused by the old joke, and not only because he had heard it before. Anderson laughs easily at many things but not at Italian wines after spending more than three years working fulltime on a book about them.

"I have a great admiration, even prejudice, for Italian wines," he says, opening another bottle, filling everybody's glass and continuing to talk heresy in the hot sun outside his home here in Tuscany.

"The quality of the average bottle of Italian wine is clearly superior to the average bottle of French wine," he continues, "except at the very highest levels of French wine — champagne, about 5 percent of Bordeaux, 5 to 10 percent of Burgundy.

"Otherwise, for the money, there's no comparison. Some superb, absolutely superb, Italian wines are selling for under 2,000 lire, which is about $2.50. Even the greatest Italian wines are selling for under $10 a bottle.

"You know how that compares with French prices. Because of that, in the last decade Italian wines sold in the United States, for example, jumped from half the quantity of French wine sold there to nearly four times more. In 1979, for the first time, Italian wines surpassed French wines in earnings in the United States, even though French wines cost three times more than Italian wines. In England, Italian wine sales still trail the French, but the Italian wines are climbing ahead in West Germany.

"I'm firmly convinced that Italy has better natural conditions for wine-growing than France. No part of this country is really far from the sea, with the modifying effect that has on temperature. Italian grapes tend to have more sugar than French grapes and the use of sulfur dioxide [heavily used in France as a clarifying and stabilizing agent for wine] is kept to lower levels in Italy than it is in France. So with everything else, the wine produced here is healthier."

Sales figures, technical comparisons and plain familiarity ("I'm not a wine snob," Anderson jokes, "I just enjoy the stuff") with wine come easily to the 41-year-old writer and editor, who has just finished correcting the page proofs of his first book. Called "Vino, the Wines and Winemakers of Italy," it will be published in the United States by Atlantic Little, Brown this fall.

He describes the book as "a region-by-region survey done through interviews and descriptions, presenting the personality of the growers and their wines." The book will include maps of the 20 Italian wine regions and photographs. "It's an informal book, not encyclopedic," he explains, "but it covers all important Italian wines, including a number that nobody has ever written about. Without boasting, I think it will be the most complete book yet done about Italy's wines."

He says he wrote the book as "a wine lover, a wine enthusiast with a journalistic curiosity." Journalism is what first brought Anderson, a native of Minnesota, to Europe. He lived in Rome from 1965 to 1967 while working on the Daily American there and writing dubbing scripts for Italian movies. He has also worked on newspapers in Honolulu and Teheran and from 1968 until 1977 for the International Herald Tribune as a news editor. He is now an editor of the quarterly magazine Italian Wines and Spirits.

In 1969 he bought 26 acres of land, including an old farmhouse, in the mountains of Tuscany and spent nearly six years repairing and enlarging the house, where he lives now with his wife Nancy, their daughter Gaia, 8, and their son Benjamin, 6. Eventually, he says, he hopes to plant wine grapes on some of his property, but his research and writing have occupied his time since he moved here in 1977.

"I started thinking about the book in 1971 or 1972," he says, "and did some of the work on vacations but finally realized that I had to come down here to do it. I didn't write it as a mission, mostly out of personal interest.

"With all the years I've put into drinking wine, it's only fair to get something back," he jokes.

Then he turns serious again, for Italian wines are indeed a serious subject to Anderson. "The greatest revolution in winemaking has been what's happened here in the last 15 years," he says. "Despite the country's age, it's one of the youngest wine countries in the world. California had the advantage of starting from scratch; Italians have to rip out their vineyards to modernize.

"The Italians have a lot to learn but they're committed now to making better wines. Italy has become very sophisticated about wine recently, there's more emphasis on quality wines in restaurants. Ten years ago, all you could find in most restaurants were five big labels and the local white and red; now there's a wide choice.

"What's stimulated the Italians, as it's stimulated me, is the sense of discovery. There are 2,500 producers of Chianti with their own labels and I think there are 100 producers out there nobody knows about yet except for their friends. It's exciting to think those wines are still out there waiting to be found." ■



Barbara Bell

Burton Anderson, the wine writer, at his home in Tuscany.

A Sampler of the Best

TEVERINA DI CORTONA, Italy — Following is Burton Anderson's selection from different parts of Italy, north and south, to illustrate the variety of the country's fine wines. The name of each wine is followed by the name of its producer and region.

Aglianico del Vulture, Fratelli D'Angelo (Basilicata).

A long-lived red from a vine brought to southern Italy by the Greeks. From the 1973 vintage, it can be as elegant as the finest Bordeaux at a fraction of the price.

Fiano di Avellino, Mastroberardino (Campania).

A white wine from another vine brought to southern Italy by the Greeks and appreciated by the Romans as a sweet wine. This is a dry, balanced white of outstanding character, noted for its undertone of toasted almonds. Not cheap.

Torre Ercolana, Colacicchi (Latium).

A great red wine from the Ciociara hills southeast of Rome from a combination of Cabernet Sauvignon, Barbera and Cesanese grapes. A big, robust wine, deep red, it is made in batches of less than 2,000 bottles a year.

Barbaresco, Bruno Giacosa (Piedmont).

If I named the 20 great red wines of Italy, at least 10 would come from producers in the Alba area of Piedmont, home of Barolo and Barbaresco. The wines of Bruno Giacosa at the town of Neive are consistently outstanding, especially the Barbaresco and Barolo, made by traditional methods with lifespans to match any Bordeaux.

Tocai Friulano, Mario Schiopetto (F Venezia Giulia).

Friuli, in Italy's northeast corner, is the ce of production of Italy's finest white wines, m of them imported varietals such as Riesling not Blanc and Pinot Gris. Sauvignon. Sylva The native Tocai — no relation to Hung Tokay or the Tokay of Alsace — is an outst ing crisp, fruity white of character to drink in a year of vintage.

Sassicaia, Marchese della Rocchetta (Tuscany).

Most Tuscan red wines are made from native Sangiovese — base of Chianti, Bru di Montalcino, Vino Nobile de Montepulc — but this is a 100 percent Cabernet Sauvig so good that it won a tasting two years among 34 Cabernets from 11 nations (inclu France). Demonstrates potential for Cabe in Italy.

Marsala Vergine, Diego Rallo & Sons (Sic

Many people associate Marsala with s ness and such additives as chocolate, c eggs, etc. This is a dry, sherry-type wine rea through an intricate aging and blending pr that can rival the world's great dry ap wines. It goes especially well with Gorgonzo

Brunello di Montalcino, Biondi-Santi (Tuscany).

The most expensive wine of Italy. Aged tles (some date back to 1888, 1891 and are drinkable) sell for astronomical prices at tion and more recent vintages are very clo Lafite, Margaux, etc. A few other produce Brunello make excellent wines at lower pr most notably Il Poggione.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

BREGENZ, To Aug. 21: Festival (tel: 05574/22811; telex: 57539). Includes: July 30, Aug. 1 and 2: "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail." July 31: "Falstaff."

OSSIACH-VILLACH, To Aug. 31: Carinthian Summer (tel: 04243/510; telex: 45600). Includes: July 27: New York Chamber Music Orchestra. July 29: Franz-Schubert Quartet.

SALZBURG, July 26-Aug. 31: Festival (tel: 06222/42541; telex: 6/3880). Includes: July 27: Jessye Norman, Geoffrey Parsons (Haydn, Brahms). July 29: "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail." Judith Blegen, Piet van Gent, Frank Hoffmann, Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Vienna Opera Choir, Lorin Maazel conductor.

VIENNA, To July 31: "Spectaculum '80" (tel: 93.84.67). Includes: July 28: "Il Lutto dell'Universo." July 29: "La Vita Nella Morte." July 30: "La Fede Sacrilega."
●Vienna's English Theater (tel: 42.12.60) — "Play Things" (Saroyan).
●International Theater (tel: 31.62.72) — Through Aug. 30: "A Brother Most Foul or Goodness! How Sad." (Mr. Pennyfeather of Baltimore).

BELGIUM

BRUGES, July 26-27 (Flanders Festival; tel: 050/33.07.11): Cantata Singers, New Irish Chamber Orchestra, John Beckett conductor (Bach).

ENGLAND

BUXTON, To Aug. 10: International Festival (tel: 0298/71010). Theme: The Influence of Shakespeare on the mind of Berlioz. Includes: "Beatrice and Benedict" (Berlioz), "Hamlet" (Thomas), and exhibition on "Shakespearean Heroines."

CHICHESTER, To Sept. 20: Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0243/78.13.12). Includes: July 28-31 and Aug. 1 and 2: "Old Heads & Young Hearts" (Boucicault).

CAMBRIDGE, To Aug. 3: Festival (tel: 35.78.51). Includes: July 26: King's College Choir, English Chamber Orchestra, Philip Ledger conductor, Mary Wells soprano, Jose Luis Garcia violin. July 27-28: Chilingirian Quartet. July 31: London Mozart Orchestra, David Garforth conductor. Aug. 1: Dame Janet Baker, Raymond Leppard.

GLYNDEBOURNE, To Aug. 11: Festival Opera Season (tel: 0273/81.23.21). Includes: July 26 and 30: "La Fedelta Premiata." July 27, 29, 31 and Aug. 2: "Der Rosenkavalier." July 28 and Aug. 1: "Die Zauberfloete."

HARROGATE, July 31-Aug. 13: International Festival (tel: 0423/65757). Includes: July 31: Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, Ron Goodwin conductor. Aug. 1: Alicia de Larrocha piano. Aug. 2: King's Singers. Aug. 1-2: "The Two Noble Kinsmen" (Shakespeare/Fletcher), Cherub Company.

LONDON, Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — To Sept. 13: Henry Wood Promenade Concerts. Includes: July 29: Alicia de Larrocha piano. July 31: English Chamber Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor.
●Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — July 26: Antonio Lauro guitar. July 27: Fitzwilliam String Quartet.
●Open-Air Theatre, Regent's Park (tel: 486.24.31). New Shakespeare Company — July 29-31: "Androcles and the Lion" (Shaw). Aug. 1-5: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
●Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — July 28-Aug. 9: Philippe Genty Puppet Company.
●Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Ballet — July 26, 28 and Aug. 2: "Swan Lake." July 29, 31 and Aug. 1: "Giselle." July 30: "Manon."
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — July 31, Aug. 5 and 8: "Aida." Aug. 2 and 7: "La Vie Parisienne."
●Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04). Royal Shakespeare Company — July 30, 31 and Aug. 1-9: "Twelfth Night."
●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company — July 26: "The Pirates of Penzance." July 28-30: "The Sorcerer." July 31-Aug. 2: "The Yeomen of the Guard."
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52) — To Aug. 24: "Sir George Clausen, R.A. (1852-1944)," exhibition.

PLYMOUTH, To Sept. 28: Drake 400 Commemorative Festival (tel: 0752/26.11.25). Includes: July 28-Aug. 1: "Therese" (Zola/Job).

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71). RST — July 26, 28 and Aug. 2: "Romeo and Juliet." July 29-31 and Aug. 1: "Hamlet." July 31 and Aug. 2: "As You Like It." The Other Place — July 26 and 28: "The Maid's Tragedy." July 29, 30 and Aug. 4: "The Fool." July 31 and Aug. 2: "Shadow."

FRANCE

AVIGNON, To Aug. 10: Festival (tel: 90/86.24.43). Includes: July 29-Aug. 5: Jennifer Muller and the Works." July 30-Aug. 3: Louis Falco Dance Company. July 30-Aug. 3: "La Donna Serpente" (Gozzi), Teatro Stabile di Genova.

COTE D'OPALE, To Aug. 17: Festival (tel: 21/30.82.81). Includes: July 26: Claude Bolling and the Show Biz Band. July 27: Agrupacion Musica.

FREJUS, To July 27: Festival (tel: 51.20.36). Includes: July 26: Angers National Contemporary Dance Center. July 27: Nice Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Dervaux conductor, Jacques Francis Manzone violin (Tchaikovsky, Beethoven).

MENTON, Aug. 2-29: Chamber Music Festival (tel: 35.82.22). Includes: Aug. 2: Jean-Bernard Pommier piano (Chopin, Bach). Aug. 5: Nikita Magaloff piano (Ravel, Beethoven, Chopin).

PARIS, To Sept. 24: Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 329.37.57 or 633.61.77). Includes: July 28: Boston Museum Trio. July 29: Ensemble "A Sei Voci." July 30: Radio France New Philharmonic Orchestra, Gerard Akoka conductor, Christian Larde flute (Schubert, Mozart). Aug. 1: Caecilian Trio. Aug. 5: Hilliard Ensemble.
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — Through Sept. 1: Sarian, exhibition. Niki de Saint Phalle, exhibition.
●Louvre — Through Dec. 1: "The Restoration of Paintings."
●Theatre en Rond (tel: 387.88.14) — "Huis Clos" (Sartre).

SCEAUX, L'Orangerie du Chateau — Festival (tel: 660.07.79). Includes: Aug. 2: Bartholdy Quartet. Aug. 9: Ars Antiqua de Paris.

VAISON LA ROMAINE, To Aug. 12: Festival (tel: 90/36.24.79). Includes: July 29: Wenda Jackson. Don Everly. July 31: Senegalese National Ballet.

VICHY, July 31-Aug. 16: Music Festival (tel: 31.68.88). Includes: Aug. 1: Grenoble Instrumental Ensemble. 2: Ballet Company of Border Grand Theatre.

ITALY

GROSSETO, Fortezza Medicea (tel: 0564/22534) — Through Sept. Sienese State After the Medicis' quest (1555-1609)."

PISTOIA, Fortezza di Santa Bar (tel: 0573/34326) — Through S "The Second Half of the 16th Ce in Pistoia."

PRATO, Palazzo Pretorio (tel: 0574/35141) — Through Dec.: and the Medicis in the 16th Centu

VERONA, To Aug. 31: Verona mer Opera Season (tel: 2352 38671). Includes: July 26 and 31: men." July 27, 30, Aug. 1 an "Aida." Aug. 2: "La Gioconda."

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Cafe de Suis (tel: 22.75.71) — English Speaking atre of Amsterdam. Includes: Jul Aug. 2 and Aug. 6-9: "The Wo (Mamet).

SCOTLAND

PITLOCHRY, To Oct. 4: Fife Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0 2680). Includes: July 28 and Aug "The Importance of Being Ear (Wilde). July 29 and 30: "Filum (de Filippo). July 30: "Deadline" (chison). July 31: "Dinner With Family" (Anouilh). Aug. 1: "The varnished Truth" (Ryton).

SPAIN

SANTANDER, To Aug. 23: Int tional Festival (tel: 942/22.69.29) cludes: Aug. 1: Spanish Radio-Te sion Symphony Orchestra, Em Garcia Asensio conductor (Bra Tchaikovsky).

WALES

FISHGUARD, To July 26: Musi tival (tel: 0348/87.36.12). Inclu July 26: Dyfed Choir, Bournem Sinfonietta, John Davies condu (Handel).

WEST GERMANY

BAYREUTH, To Aug. 28: Fes (tel: 0921/20221). Includes: July "Der Fliegende Hollaender." July "Lohengrin." July 28: "Rheing July 29: "Walkuere." July 31: fried." Aug. 2: "Goetterdaemmerun

BERLIN, To Aug. 10: Berlin Sum Festival (tel: 263.42.50; telex: 1852
●Staatliche Museen Preussischer rbesitz, Nationalgalerie — To 28: "Images of Human Beings in ern Art," exhibition for the 150th versary of the Prussian Museum.

MUNICH, To Aug. 3: Opera Fe (tel: 21851). Includes: July 27, 30 Aug. 3: "Tristan und Isolde." Jul and 31: "Der Corregidor." July "Feuersnot." Aug. 1: "Palestri Aug. 2: "Die Zauberfloete."
●Galerie-Verein (tel: 28.50.05) — 29-Sept. 21: "Blinky Palermo (19 1976)," exhibition.

OBERAMMERGAU, Through S Passion Play (tel: 08822/4921).

YUGOSLAVIA

DUBROVNIK, To Aug. 25: Fest (tel: 27996 or 27997). Includes: July Antonio Gades Spanish Ballet Co ny. July 29: "Judita," Croatian Nat al Theatre. July 30-31: Zagreb Soli Aug. 2: Dubrovnik City Orchestra, Bauer conductor.

LJUBLJANA, To Aug. 28: Inte tional Summer Festival (tel: 0 21838; telex: 31645). Includes: July Irena Grafenauer flute, Aci Bertoncelj piano. July 31: Samo Vremsak tone, Leon Engelman piano.

OHRID, To Aug. 20: Festival. cludes: July 26: Nikolai Petroff pi (Debussy). July 30: Jovan Kolund violin (Brahms, Saint Saens).

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Philippines (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Poland (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Polynesia, French (air)	$	225.00	112.50	62.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00
Romania (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Singapore (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
South America (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	10,800.00	5,400.00	3,000.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr	612.00	306.00	170.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Tunisia (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Turkey (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
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A view over the roofs of Mijas in southern Spain

Oases in the Mountains of Malaga

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

MALAGA, Spain — Ever since the Moors and the Romans sought them out to escape the hot African winds that blew across the Mediterranean in the summer, the mountain pueblos, or villages, of this southern Spanish province have been a refuge from the heat. And today it is not only the heat but the noise, the crowds and the frustration of much of the world that have made the appreciation of these places greater than ever.

To the *Malaguenos* far from home, these names roll off the tongue in rapid succession, bringing on waves of nostalgia — Alora, Alozaina, Casarabonela, Casares, El Burgo, Pizarra, Tolox or Yunquera, to mention a few of the more than 100 villages in the province.

Perching on mountaintops, nestling in the valleys, clinging to the sides of hills, many of these villages retain their traditional outward form. The houses are whitewashed and sparkling, the views are breathtaking, the pace is leisurely, the water pure and the food wholesome. For travelers looking for peace and quiet, here they are. There are no luxurious hotels, no one-star restaurants, no boutiques, but there are no traffic jams either. Half the streets are wide enough only for donkeys and mules, and cars must be left at the entrance to town.

The old men sit quietly in the bars playing dominoes, the women sit, out of modesty, with their backs to the passersby, knitting or crocheting beautiful tablecloths and bedspreads for their granddaughters' dowries. The younger generation, who were forced to emigrate to the cities because there was no work in many of the villages, have never broken their ties. They may have bought land or houses and have come back to retire. Others who have lost their jobs because of the economic recession have returned with their savings in hopes of making a living. Some are successful, others not.

For the visitor to the Costa del Sol to see a different Spain, he has only to see these villages. Leaving the coastal road, one turns inward, away from the sea, and begins to climb. The tourist offices in Malaga, Torremolinos and Marbella and at the inland village of Alhaurin el Grande will provide maps and further information. Some villages are less than an hour's drive, while others need three hours; the farther one goes inland from the coast, the fewer tourist facilities (and fewer tourists). For the curious it is an adventure. The towns in the western part of the province, where the Romans and Moors settled, are famous for being the coolest.

The village of Casarabonela, 45 kilometers from Malaga and 494 meters above sea level, is surrounded by pine trees whose fragrance penetrates the town and whose mountain water is bottled and sold all over Spain. The visitor can climb the Alcaparain, which rises behind it, and from the top can almost "see forever" into a panorama of mountains, villages, valleys and fields.

"If you want to live a long time, come to Casarabonela," an elderly old woman in black told visitors standing in the tiny plaza in front of city hall, a setting that looks like a background for an operetta. "I'm 94 and I am never sick." The town has two pensions and restaurants.

The origins of most of the village names are either Roman or Moorish and they were all visited by the Catholic Kings, Ferdinand and Isabella, during the liberation of southern Spain from the Arabs at the end of the 15th century. However, nearby Alozaina (52 kilometers from Malaga) boasts that the enemies were driven out of their village not by royal troops but by Maria Sagredo, who valiantly hurled rocks down the steep precipice; when she ran out of rocks, she flung bees at the enemy, causing them to say as they withdrew, "Maria, how terrible are the flies in your land."

The village coat of arms bears a bee in honor of Maria, whose picturesque village is the weary traveler's dream of contentment. Each house is decorated with flowers and the streets twist and turn and can suddenly come out upon a magnificent view of the Monte de Jorox, a lovely pine and oak forest that is a national park and a beautiful hiking spot. The plateau below furnishes the rich lands and abundant water that have made Alozaina fruits and vegetables famous.

It is best to leave cars at the entrance and, after passing under a Moorish arch, stroll into the center of town. There are two pensions, three restaurants and two discotheques in this town of 13,000. Besides the restaurants there are at least half a dozen bars that serve *tapas* (hors d'oeuvres). Once inside these cool interiors the visitor is often led to the back terraces, which are protected from the sun's rays by grapevines or bamboo roofs and offer a magnificent view of the landscape.

Here one can eat pale brown country bread, home-cured olives and smoked ham and sometimes sip a local white wine that is similar to certain classes of sherry. The fare in restaurants is simple and good. The menu will probably have pork, paella, some form of *berza* (literally cabbage, but in this part of Spain a vegetable stew laced with meat and chick peas), fried potatoes, fish (more than likely frozen) fresh salads and, of course, tortillas, omelettes made with potatoes, green peppers and onions or, in season, wild asparagus.

Spaniards have been coming to Tolox for generations to take the waters, which are famous for curing bronchial, asthmatic and liver problems. Because of this spa there are a hotel and eight restaurants and pensions. However, since this is the season for the waters (until Oct. 15) rooms are hard to come by. But the town is worth a day's trip and in the fall it returns to its usual population of 3,200. For those who like fall vacations this village, which nestles below the highest mountain peak of the area, Torrecilla (1,918 meters), is worth considering. Tolox is 55 kilometers from Malaga.

In the year 250, when a Roman hostess wanted to pull a bit of snobbism she served wine from Iluro, now known as Alora — 40 kilometers from Malaga. Alora is rich in history since its conquerors, the Visigoths, the Romans and the Moors, all left their mark. The statue of the Virgin Mary in the church was given to Alora by Queen Isabella; also conserved in the church is part of a Roman door.

Since it is on a high hill, the village can be seen by the visitor long before arriving there. At the foot of the hill there is a train station serving most of Andalusia, but to reach the town itself one must go up the steep and winding road and through streets that cling to the hillside and finally lead to the very top and the remains of an Arab fortress. The plateaus that surround the village are covered with orchards, not only the traditional lemons and oranges, but limes and avocados as well. And near the train station, the first day of each month, rain or shine, is reserved for a livestock market. Buyers and sellers come from all over the province and the sounds of farm animals fill the air.

The town has a population of over 15,000, a municipal swimming pool, a hotel, three pensions and about an equal number of restaurants. According to historians, villagers have lived on this hilltop for almost 1,900 years. Perhaps the shoemaker who makes leather boots to order is descended from an Arab emir and perhaps the ancestors of the boy who serves coffee in the modern bar near city hall came from Rome. It is pleasant to sit in the village square and speculate.

Or there is El Burgo, which is only 27 kilometers from Ronda, the second-largest city in the province, and 80 kilometers from Malaga. If the visitor looks hard enough here, the ruins of castles, fortresses and a convent can be found. In the late afternoon visitors can walk past wheat threshers at work, many of them still not mechanized and continuing in the old way with a mule or donkey circling round and round as the wheat is ground. There are several restaurants but only one pension.

For the traveler who is not looking for the bucolic life but a bit of action, these very same pueblos at *feria* (fair) time make peace and quiet only a memory.

The *feria* is the time to *disfrutar*, (to get pleasure from life) and the whole village will be swept up in this mood. Each fair also has its serious side: the processions whose traditions go back for centuries, a way of giving thanks for a good harvest or to a patron saint.

But apart from this it is all sheer fun. There are fireworks, sporting events, art shows, animal fairs, numerous rides for children and adults and all sorts of hawkers. The village treasury is emptied to pay for the small bands, singing groups and dancers that come to perform from midnight until dawn. Wine and cognac flow, everyone is your friend and tomorrow is another day of *feria*.

Many towns have two *ferias*, but the summer one is what bring back the sons and daughters of the village who have gone to other places. They come from all over, sleep as little as possible and fill the streets with their noise and laughter.

Tourist offices will furnish the fair dates of every town in the province. In Casarabonela, the dates are July 31-Aug. 3; in Alozaina, July 24-27 and Sept. 12-14; in Tolox, Aug. 15-18; in Alora, Sept. 8-11, and in El Burgo, Aug. 27-30. ■

A Zimmer of One's Own

by Paul Hofmann

OSSIACH, Austria — We were driving from northern Italy to Salzburg and had strayed from the E-14, the motor road across the Tauern Mountains, to have a look at the Ossiachersee, one of Carinthia's lovely temperate Alpine lakes. We had been browsing for some time in the shops of Tarvisio near the Italian-Austrian frontier. It was getting late, and we were traveling with a little boy.

From the moment we crossed into Carinthia, Austria's southernmost province, we noticed scores of signs in every town and village advertising rooms in private homes. These signs also are familiar to motorists traveling from Switzerland to Yugoslavia, from Bavaria to the southern Tyrol and through the autonomous Italian province of Alto Adige. The notices for private accommodations, ubiquitous in the Alpine towns and villages, have become fairly standardized, as have the rooms and breakfasts they tout.

"Let's try," we agreed as we were leaving the city of Villach. On an even stretch of the local road to the south shore of Ossiach Lake we saw one of the *Zimmer* ("room") signs pointing to a ranch-style house in the middle of a meadow. On impulse we turned off the road and drove close.

A car with Dutch license plates was parked in front of the house, but the sign on the road had shown a schematic drawing of two beds on a green background, indicating that a double room was still available. A red background would have meant that all rooms had been taken for the night.

I entered the hall and, finding nobody, proceeded to a large white-tiled kitchen where a pleasant young woman, the landlady, was talking to two children. Yes, she said, one big room was still free, and there was no problem about bedding for a small boy. The rate: 250 schillings (about $20) a night for the room and breakfast for the three of us.

The room was large, comfortable and spotlessly clean. It had a wash basin with hot and cold water; a big bathroom was off the hall right outside. A glass door from the room led to a small terrace from which one could step down into the garden that surrounded the house, an enclave in the meadow. On an adjoining terrace, a couple from the Netherlands were having tea.

They, like us, had discovered the place by chance. The abundance of private rooms in rural and often scenic areas favors motor traveling without rigid schedules and planning.

In our case the first pleasant impression was even surpassed by our later experience. Our sojourn was restful but never boring, and it was helped by the many attractions of the Carinthian countryside. We stayed for two days and would have liked to spend an entire week, but we had to move on to Salzburg. We made friends with the landlady and her husband, who has a railroad job in Villach and comes home in the evening. We also talked a lot with the Dutch couple and with two young people from Cologne who took the Dutch couple's room the following day.

Right after we arrived the landlady told us we could get meals or buy provisions in the nearby village of Landskron. We drove there and found an old *gasthaus*, or inn, with thick walls and several small cozy rooms where a visitor could sit and have a beer and a snack or order a full meal.

Strolling around the village, we saw youngsters and older people, some of whom had come on bicycles, buying milk at a farmhouse. They all carried cans. We had none, but we got an empty bottle from the inn, washed it out with hot water from the kitchen and joined the milk line. The liter we bought was still warm from the cow. It tasted delicious, and we had a small customer who loved it.

Next morning we wandered into our landlady's kitchen and found two breakfast tables set for the Dutch couple and ourselves. The choice was between tea or weak coffee. There was plenty of milk, and we got crisp rolls, fresh butter and two large jars with homemade apricot jam and honey.

After exploring the countryside we climbed a shaded path up a steep hill to inspect the ruined medieval castle of Landskron. There was a restaurant, too, and we had an alfresco lunch on the terrace. The fare at the castle restaurant was meat broth with liver dumplings, roast pork with lettuce and potato salad, and apple strudel. The red wine served in an open carafe was rather heady and must have come from Istria or Dalmatia in Yugoslavia.

The ruin, which can be visited, is one of many similar relics from Europe's feudal past when, from their crenellated hilltop abodes, robber barons and other petty lords controlled the Alpine valleys below, sometimes protecting the peasantry from invaders or exacting tribute from wayfarers. Landskron Castle, originally built in the 13th century and frequently destroyed by lightning-caused fires, has been restored in part and a tower and battlements that were added after a fire in 1813 are visible. When they talk, with a wink, about their castle, local people regale visitors with wild tales of medieval torture chambers, dungeons and distressed maidens.



Illustration by Charles Stout

In the afternoon we took a ride on a big motorboat that traverses Ossiach Lake and visited the old town and castle for which the lake is named. Ossiach, in a little bay on the eastern shore of the lake, has long been a family resort where many Austrian, Belgian, Dutch and West German visitors come year after year. The large, well-maintained castle, once the residence of a noble family, now houses offices of Carinthia's forestry service and sometimes art shows and concerts.

As we drove to Salzburg the next day, we attempted to count the *Zimmer* signs with their green and red messages. After reaching 100 we gave up.

The rural room-and-breakfast network has developed over the last two decades without much interference from the central authorities of the Alpine countries where the practice is flourishing. Hotel interests are not too happy about it, but tourist boards and town halls seem to favor the system, which provides customers for local businesses.

Many homeowners have started out by renting just one spare room. With their earnings they gradually upgrade their property, maybe adding a room or two. The tourist money that over the years has thus been flowing into small towns and villages has created a level of well-being that is outwardly visible — freshly white-washed houses, many new buildings and stores.

Many Alpine communities benefit from two yearly tourist waves — one during the skiing season from Christmas through March, the other from June through October.

The signs offering rooms for rent have become almost uniform in the Alpine regions although no authority has set any rules for them. The homeowners order them from some local craftsman or put them together and paint them themselves. Usually a simple lever mechanism changes the background color from green to red or the other way around. Local tourist boards set broad guidelines for room rates, leaving homeowners much latitude as to what they actually charge.

The local authorities inspect the rooms and the facilities that guests may use. If visitors have any complaints, the best thing is to go directly to the local town hall. The central headquarters of the official travel organizations in the Alpine countries and regions concerned may be contacted, too.

The system has not yet caught on widely in Italy outside the Alto Adige, which is predominantly German speaking. However, authorities in other Italian regions — Tuscany, among them — are studying ways to encourage private homeowners in small towns to improve rooms and rent them to visitors.

The big thing right now is the day-by-day bed-and-breakfast arrangement for motorists. It is cheaper and more fun for them than checking in and out of hotels or motels; it provides a chance to get in touch with local people and learn something about a region from the viewpoint of the residents, and it solves many problems for those traveling with children. ■

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The art market

Sculpture in the Retiro

by Lawrence Harmon

MADRID — The Palacio de Cristal in the heart of Retiro Park is certainly the most picturesque of exhibition spaces available in Madrid and just possibly anywhere else: Ducks and swans paddle around the lake, trying to avoid the oversize trout in the shade of the great old trees.

The fact that it is at the moment the site of an exhibition of the work of the Spanish sculptor Eduardo Chillida, provides an added incentive for a very pleasant summer visit. The exhibition, which is sponsored by the Spanish Ministry of Culture and continues until September, is best seen in the morning when the light is at its best and the heat of the day at a minimum.

Chillida has been one of Spain's leading sculptors for close to 30 years and the exhibition tries to offer a comprehensive look at his development over that span.

The earliest works shown, the ones with which Chillida achieved notoriety both in Spain and on the international scene during the early 1950s, are forged iron pieces that are in general a series of bars — entwined, sometimes tangled — with sharp points at their ends. These pieces have the look of crude farm implements, the kind that still can be found today in the Spanish countryside. One group will flow in and out of the others, entwining in a rhythmic pattern that greatly reduces some of the harshness inherent in the material and the pointed edges.

Chillida was born in San Sebastian in 1924 and studied architecture at the University of Madrid from 1943 to 1947. He gave up architecture to pursue a career as a sculptor and lived in Paris from 1947 to 1951. Then he returned to Spain, where he has lived since. Chillida has won many prizes, ranging from an international prize for foreign sculpture at the 1958 Venice Biennale to a recent Carnegie Foundation grant, and his work is in most major museums.

It is difficult to tell at just what point the change took place, but somewhere in the late 1950s or early 1960s, Chillida's works took on a much more voluminous look. Large, blocklike structures began to weave in and out of each other and the interlocking forms were simplified, with the ends of the solid masses trying to find their proper niche, much as the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle fit together. As these developments took place. Chillida began experimenting with various material other than the cast iron he had been using. Wood, concrete, alabaster and stone pieces begin to appear.

The use of different material seems to have had little or no effect on the forms and their masses. The definite thrust of the work is toward the exploration of mass, volume and shadow and their relationships to each other. The shapes are almost organic, some of them bearing a strong resemblance to the curve of the arm of a cactus. There are a series of painted blocks that could be stone; the typical Chillida shapes painted on to the rock surface are imaginative and effective, resembling the signs of a primitive society.

In the last few years Chillida has been working on a series of surprisingly beautiful carved alabaster pieces that seem pristine in their gleaming whiteness. A few of these works resemble an open seashell when seen from the side but when one looks into the opening there are all of the familiar forms, sharp and crisply chiseled, creating beautiful shadows. There are also a number of smaller carved wall pieces, which are made up of two or more parts that seem to be on the verge of fitting themselves together.

Chillida also shows an affinity for printmaking in this exhibition. There are quite a few large etchings, all in black and white using lovely shades of gray. Some of these etchings employ more than one plate, creating an impression for almost every form used, making them more sculptural and placing them almost in the realm of embossings. ■



A forged iron sculpture by Chillida.

Writ as Large as Life

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — Within five years the most rarefied of all markets has been turned into a general pastime as autographs and manuscripts have ceased to be treated as documents sought after only by librarians and university professors. Glimpses into the lives of historical characters now hold a romantic appeal to the public.

Roy Davids, director of Sotheby's Department of Manuscripts, believes that this is due to the publicity surrounding auctions. No doubt, auction-rooms have played a leading role and have virtually succeeded in bypassing the trade.

In Sotheby's sale of manuscripts and autographs held on Monday and Tuesday, virtually all the lots in the special catalog dealing with the "Civil War Papers of King Charles I, Prince Rupert of the Rhine and Sir Thomas Fairfax," went to private buyers.

The brochure compiled by Davids, a professional historian, brilliantly manages to weave the material into a narrative reading like a reporter's diary. Every letter somehow falls into perspective and becomes meaningful to the least-informed reader.

True, many of these letters, not least of all those of King Charles I himself, have a spontaneity that, added to their literary quality, can hardly leave one indifferent. Perhaps the most remarkable document of all is the letter addressed by Charles I to Prince Rupert, his nephew, after his surrender of Bristol to the Parliamentary forces led by Fairfax. That sealed the fate of the Royalist camp in the south of England. The king's bitter report has a Shakespearean ring: "Your surrendering it as you did, is so much Affliction to me, that it makes me forget... the consideration of the Place; ...for, what is to be done? after one, that is so neer to me as you ar, both in Blood & Friendship, submits himself to so meane an Action (I give it the easiest Terme) such; I have so much to say that I will say no more of it..." The letter — signed Charles R — R for Latin *rex*, "king" — went up to £7,260, a price paid by a private buyer. Few, if any, of the letters, would have interested libraries, since all were recently made available to Sir Charles Petrie, who used them in his book "King Charles, Prince Rupert and the Civil War."

Thanks to this lack of interest from public institutions in previously published material, private collectors have a unique opportunity no longer available in most other fields to acquire the best within a low price range. Occasionally competition is so limited that the items even fail to reach their reserve price.

On Monday, one of the most interesting lots in the general catalog listing the items not related to Charles I was the first volume of a 17th-century autobiography written by Alice Thornton (1627-1707), daughter of a Lord Deputy of Ireland.

There are fewer than 20 English biographies by women out of some 200 biographies recorded in the 17th century. In this one, the text is arranged under chapter headings that read like an adventure book: "Observations, upon several accidents happening in Ireland upon ye Earle of Strafford, & in ye years 1640: 41: and on his fatall murder! May: 12: 1641" "A deliverance from a Surfett of Lobster at Richmond 1643," and so on.

Here and there, poetic notations strike a different tone. They include one of the most lovely English elegies of the 17th century, entitled "A faire-well to the World":

"Fairewell yea gilded follies, pleasing troubles.
"Fairewell ye honred ragges ye Cristall bubbles
"Fame's but a hollow Eccho, Gold poore Clay.
"Honhour ye darling but of one short day.
"Beauties chiefe Idoll by a damaske skin
"State, but a golden Prison to live in."

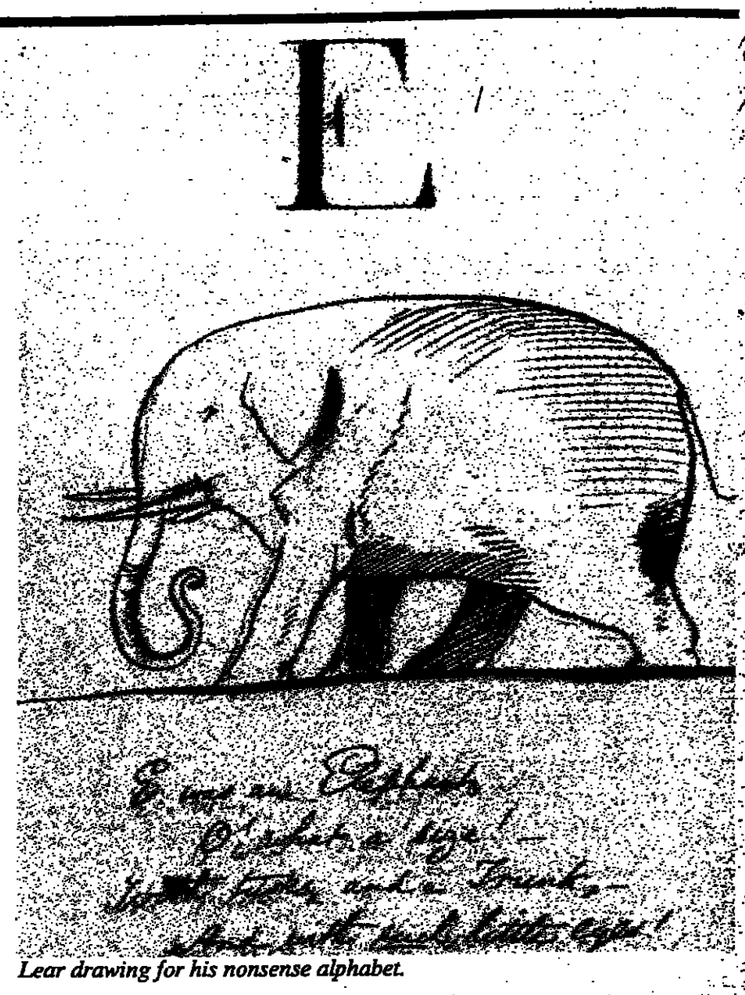
The three-volume work was published in 1875 and is, needless to say, out of print. On Monday it left everyone stone cold and got bought in at £800.

As time goes by, the appeal of autographs changes. The best of the 19th century lies in a sense of fun and self-derision that can come close to what we would call Surrealism — in a lighter vein.

Edward Lear, the Pre-Raphaelite painter, was also a delightful cartoonist, with an unexpected knack for nonsensical verse. He drew, among other things, a "Nonsense Alphabet" for the Tennyson family in which each letter is accompanied by a drawing and a nonsense verse. It deserves to be included in any anthology of 19th-century humor, alongside Lewis Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark": "E was an elephant — O! what a size! — With tusks and a Trunk — And with *such* little eyes. E! O! What an Elephant!" The verdict of the market was more favorable to fun than to 17th-century poetical diaries — this soared to £3,500.

Equally surprising, Tennyson himself was no negligible cartoonist. A sheet of doodles includes a face and the caption "Fool, for he King," as good as anything ever published in Punch.

But the most unexpected insight into the Romantic poets' sense of fun is provided by Robert Browning's autograph headed "Terse Verse — being a contribution to Scottish Anthology." The eight lines consist of impromptu verses on Carlyle, which Browning produced to amuse



Lear drawing for his nonsense alphabet.

Tennyson. This appears to have been a favorite pastime between the two friends made possible by Browning's little-known knack for absurd rhymes:

"Hail, ye hills and heaths of Ecclefechan!
"Hail, ye banks and braes of Craigenputtock!
"T. Carlyle was born in Ecclefechan,
"Jane his wife was born in Craigenputtock:
"She — a pearl where eye detect no speck can,
"He — ordained to close with and cross-buttock..."

So did the Victorians roar with amusement. That thunderous peal of laughter cost its buyer the equally uproarious price of £550.

But the rarest need hardly be more expensive. Apart from Tennyson's manuscript of "In Memoriam" — his greatest and most poetic work — which shot up to £110,0 by the "Tennyson Appeal" fund — precious lot in the whole sale was prob correspondence between Roger Fry and sa Bell — some 500 letters by Fry and Bell. In them, the passion of the two an each other and the intellectual life of between the two wars are interwoven. A it is hardly possible to make a better bu field. That one, suitably enough, was a the Tate Gallery.

Many collectors fear that the current of first-class material may dry up fairly s far, however, the seemingly endless strea on.

Let There Be Lumiere

PARIS — "Stop wasting your time, Pere Louis, it can't be done!" was Auguste Lumiere's incessant refrain during the years his younger brother, in the teeth of general skepticism, stubbornly pursued his experiments in trying to invent a practical way of photographing color. The technical obstacles were legion, and while, back in 1894, a single sleepless night had been enough to provide Louis Lumiere with the brainstorm he needed to envision the mechanism for moving pictures, color photography was a more difficult problem.

Louis Lumiere was later to say that it was his favorite among his many inventions. It took him seven years to achieve, in 1904, a breakthrough: the principle of a vastly simplified method of screening the three basic colors through a compressed layer of carefully selected and dyed potato-flour grains. The record is mum on what other cuisine he indulged in before producing what came to be known as his *Autochrome* plates.

The exhibition "Les Freres Lumiere a l'Aurore de la Couleur," (The Lumiere Brothers and the Dawn of Color) now at the Petit Palais in Paris until Aug. 17, was organized by the French National Foundation of Photography. Established in 1976, the foundation is based in the Chateau Lumiere in Lyons. This late 19th-century edifice was built by the Lumiere family after its fortunes took a sharp turn for the better thanks to young Louis' invention of the famous Etiquette Bleue silver-bromide dry plates back in 1881, when he was all of 17 years old.

It is the Petit Palais' first exhibition devoted to photography and consists of color photographs taken by the Lumiere brothers and four of their contemporaries, two of whom were enthusiastic amateurs. If anything, the show demonstrates that color photography reached unsurpassed heights while still in its infancy.

There is at first glance something anachronistic about these rooms full of images from a past so near and yet so far, from a world we have become used to seeing recorded for posterity in faded black-and-white images: the Lumiere family gathered for lunch under a shady tree, a class of schoolgirls earnestly posing in the middle of a square, a symphony of warmly luminous shades of grey in a quasi-monochrome photograph of World War I soldiers. Present-day photography could hardly improve on the splendid still life of Galle vases. The landscape of wintry treetops where the razor-sharp silhouette of a chateau emerges sparkingly like a jewel, and the charming nude standing on a rock are images of sheer beauty.

Thoughts of Vuillard and Monet are in the air throughout these rooms as well, thoughts that clearly were on Edward Steichen's mind when, in an article written in 1908 for the Revue de Photographie, he remarked that color photography had borne out the theories, if not necessarily the techniques, of the Impressionists and the Pointillists.

The show also offers a remarkable collection of black-and-white documents, such as the group comprising Felix Nadar and the elder Lumiere engaged in lively conversation, and Auguste leaping in the air to demonstrate the speed with which Lumiere plates made it possible to record an image. The catalog features a photograph of Louis merrily clowning on a beach somewhere, leaving us to wonder whether he was demonstrating anything at all or merely giving vent to the irrepressible good cheer for which he was known. When, toward the end of his life, he was asked a question about his many achievements, he replied: "*Je me suis follement amuse* — I've had a marvelous time." — *Nina de Voogd*

Pretty Poison From Austria

by Paul Overy

LONDON — Austrian art has long been extreme, at least since the end of the 19th century, and contemporary Austrian art is no exception. In the 1960s artists like Gunter Brus and Herman Nitsch became notorious for their bloody and self-mutilating performances, which scandalized the Viennese and enraged the Austrian authorities: a performance given by Brus in 1967 involved a ritual public defecation. One of the Vienna group, Schwarzkogler, died after appallingly mutilating himself.

These artists belonged to a generation that grew up during the war. It is difficult to judge whether their actions were a desperate attempt to draw attention to themselves or to live out the darkest horrors of the Nazi regime in which they had spent their formative years.

In 1968 Brus was sentenced to two months' investigative detention and after a trial by jury was sent to prison for six months for insulting Austrian symbols and committing indecent and immoral acts, thereby causing a gross breach of the peace. Brus appealed against his conviction but when the sentence was reduced by only a month he fled with his family to West Berlin, where he lived until recently, when he returned to Austria.

In West Germany, Brus soon gave up his performances and began to produce drawings and writings in a hallucinatory, obsessed turn-of-the-century style. But the prevailing phallic and excretory content of his work remained, even if softened by Art Nouveau drawing and pretty colors. It is these drawings that will be shown at the Hamburg Kunstverein, starting today and continuing until Aug. 31 and then from Oct. 5 through Nov. 16 at the Kuntsmuseum in Lucerne; they have just been shown in the upper gallery of the Whitechapel Gallery in London's East End, not far from where Jack the Ripper performed in reality the kind of atrocities Brus used to simulate in his performances.

In an aggressive and rather laughable catalog introduction, Brus' apologist, Arnulf Meifert, compares Brus' writings and drawings with those of William Blake. It is difficult to see any resemblance, except that Brus sometimes includes the written word in his drawings.



Rainer's "Old Kisser" (1973-4).

His scatological subject matter is fa Blake's rather prim, visionary world. Bru to belong with the decadent Symbolist turn of the century, a kind of throwbac decline of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

His work is vigorous, attractive in a cial way, bursting with vitality and vi vulgarity. The lines swirl and curl, like ti ings of psychotics. His world is a naugh land where a disembodied phallus may ly rise up flapping chicken-like wings. ing whirlpool of lines may be a visionary or a straining sphincter muscle. Maybe would have drawn like this if he had works of Freud, but I doubt it.

Ten years older than the 42-year-old Br nulf Rainer, whose work was on show stairs at Whitechapel, began as a painte most all-black canvases. Perhaps respon the younger Austrian generation's imme horrific bodily "actions," Rainer began enlarged photographs of himself and them brutally with paint. There is, at hint of humor in some of these and the symbolized in paint rather than embo simulated or real violence, is distanced fr sensationalism of performance art.

But these repeated assaults on Raine image become quickly tiresome. More o he has done the same to photographs "character" heads of the 18th-century s Franz-Xavier Messerschmidt, to Van Go portraits and to death masks and photo of corpses. These are more interesting because one's curiosity prompts one to s see the original under the assault of marks. With Rainer's self-portraits one knows what he looks like, grimacing and ing before the camera.

Belgium Catches Up

by Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS — Belgium this summer is catching up on contemporary art. Having basked complacently for centuries in an aura of Old Masters, with Flemish Primitives proudly displayed in most museums of the world, more great Brueghel paintings abroad than at home and Magritte adopted as official 20th-century genius, Belgium has tended to let later trends pass by.

Brussels, the capital, has no modern art museum yet, Ghent has had one for barely two years — established by the simple expedient of clearing space in the old Fine Arts Museum and appointing a modern-art curator.

Now both cities have launched into late 20th-century art shows, Brussels with its concentrated groupings illustrating art links between Belgium and the Netherlands since 1945, Ghent trawling a wider net through Europe since 1968, a date with considerable mystique for Europeans. The art links between the Palais des Beaux Arts in Brussels and the Modern Art Museum in Ghent are strong, since the former chairman of Ghent's Modern Art Museum Friends' Society is the present director of Brussels' Palais des Beaux Arts, and the two Friends' Associations stage collective activities.

In Brussels, the art is fairly closely packed in the PBA art rooms, each grouping displayed together as far as possible. Within the scaled-down art Benelux of Belgium and the Netherlands, art cooperation has been free and easy. Movements represented here have parochial roots but much of the work has drawn sustenance from the fluid American art scene of the last decades.

COBRA, a movement in the show, is entirely Northern Europe (Copenhagen, Brussels, Amsterdam). Epitomized by Alechinsky's snaky sinuosities with echoes of calligraphy and Corneille's vague monster shapes in bright colors, the movement is almost too familiar in Belgium but such a long-established joint venture could hardly fail to be included.

Closest to the current resurgence of pictorial painting as opposed to objects, collages, geometry and the rest, is the grouping called Beerveld and the New Vision, with very local roots that have spread through Europe and brought international attention to the artists. Some years ago, the Belgian artist Roger Raveel was commissioned to paint murals on the cellar walls of the Castle of Beerveld, near Ghent, by its owner, the Count de Kerckhove. Raveel asked help from three other artists — the Belgians Roger De Keyser and Etienne Elias, and Lucassen from the Netherlands — and all four were surprised at the harmony they achieved in style and outlook to the point of continuing to work as a group, each on his own work. In this show, Etienne Elias' images are the clearest, emerging through a complex and clever manipulation of sharp pattern and soft form; his portrait of a playboy gives the man's face clear-cut prominence amid allusive symbols: the dog beside him neatly melding into background pattern, palm trees and mountain peaks behind.

Raveel's work is less explicit, with a wider and closer fusion of color and form. His largest work is a three-section painting that has a live white dove in a cage hung at its center. The bird's small nervous croons sound in this artificial environment like a recording, but they're real; watch the throbbing crop below the beak.

Constructivism in both the Netherlands and Belgium is straightforward, clean, pure and sharply edged, mostly staying close to the 1920s pattern and for the most part with recognizable roots in Russian work of the same decade. Bram Bogart's constructivism takes another path nearer sculpture with paint piled on thickly to build walls of solid color; it's sacrilege to say so, no doubt, but the works do resemble rich meringue pies.

Each facet of Marc Verstockt's big cubes bulges into fat neat bubbles, all in kitchen-equipment scarlet or orange. They make brighter viewing than Visser's pyramid of metal casings. Marthe Werty, the only w selected to show — which seems a definite sight in such a mixed bag of offerings known for her strict, reflective feel for tau position, with a relentless eye for elim anything extraneous or sloppy in a them has one canvas here.

Fluxus, at any rate in this exhibition, for fun art, stemming from the exuberant teur theatrics of those "happenings" so in the 1960s and 1970s. But a happening ever lively, is over and done with in one and something more solid is needed to su trend. Wim Schippers from the Netherlan a nice sense of deadpan fantasy. His " Cloud," a palette-shaped cutout decked wi tippets, material that billows outward that glow and a handbrake that clicks fro, is a genial creation.

The exhibition, organized in the cou Belgium's 150th anniversary and of Eur the arts festival this year devoted to Bel has been chosen to illustrate seven more separate trends where a cross-fertilizatio tween artists from the Netherlands and Belgium has been stimulating and pr Artists have gravitated towards co countries. Artistic interweaving has taneous, without prompting from cu cultural accords.

Dutch artists, cramped for ha home, escaped to more spacious Antwerp. One, Bram Bogart, em the Netherlands and became a Belg gian while Corneille, a member of group, left Belgium to live in the Frontiers are no barriers which a cr ing inspiration. It is in many ways show than the Ghent one. There's mo less space than the Ghent show, with different concept of art spread out ly in the Museum of Fine Arts and St. P Abbey.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Swiss Insurers Plan U.S. Acquisition

ZURICH, July 25 (AP-DJ) — Two Swiss insurance firms plan to acquire a unit of American General Insurance for $135 million.

Zurich Insurance Co. said today that it and Swiss Reinsurance have reached a preliminary understanding with the Houston-based insurer for joint acquisition of Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland.

The acquisition is subject to completion of a definitive purchase agreement and to regulatory approvals, the Swiss firm added.

City Investing Considers Sale of Oil Interests

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP-DJ) — City Investing Co.'s self-examination undertaken during consideration of a rejected $1.1-billion takeover bid has convinced officials to dispose of sizable assets and reduce corporate debt.

The diversified concern has identified assets carried on the books at about $200 million that may be sold because they contribute little to earnings, said George Scharffenberger, chairman and chief executive officer.

Such sale candidates include interests in oil and natural gas properties in the North Sea and Ecuador, and land in California. Mr. Scharffenberger said the company had planned to dispose of those assets by the late 1980s, but instead intends to do so "in the shortest possible time."

Mitsubishi Expects Higher Earnings, Sales

TOKYO, July 25 (Reuters) — Mitsubishi said it expects record consolidated net income and sales in the year ending next March 31, following record business in the previous year.

A company spokesman did not give specific figures, but said net income will be slightly more than last year's 42.05 billion yen ($188 million).

He said consolidated sales will be 5-6 percent more than the parent company's estimated sales this year of 14 trillion yen, compared with consolidated sales of 12.67 trillion yen last year.

U.K. Will Not Hold Up Mining Acquisition

LONDON, July 25 (AP-DJ) — Secretary of State John Nott has decided not to refer the acquisition by De Beers Consolidated Mines and Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa of a substantial minority shareholding in Consolidated Goldfields to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Department of Trade announced today.

Mitsui to Assist China in 5-Year Pact

PEKING, July 25 (Reuters) — Mitsui has signed a five-year economic and technical cooperation agreement with China, a Mitsui spokesman said today. Mitsui companies will give technical aid to Chinese enterprises in light industry, agriculture, energy, chemicals and foodstuffs.

Japan Moves To Cut Auto Sales in U.S.

TOKYO, July 25 (UPI) — Japan's largest automakers plan to raise prices and establish U.S. subsidiaries to curb trade friction and help U.S. car producers out of their worst slump in 50 years, industry sources said yesterday.

Nissan Motor, the No. 2 Japanese automaker, will raise its prices between 5 and 10 percent, effective early August, the sources said.

Nissan President Takashi Ishihara reportedly told Rokusuke Tanaka, international trade and industry minister, that the price boost "would level off exports to last year's level, if not bring about a small fall" in the number of cars sold to the United States in 1979.

Nissan has exported a monthly average of 56,000 passenger cars to the United States this year, up 64 percent over 1979. Industry sources said Nissan's monthly exports from August may decrease to about 48,000 of the fuel-efficient units.

Toyota Motor

Industry sources said the Nissan move is expected to be followed by other major car manufacturers, notably Toyota Motor, Japan's No. 1 automaker.

Government sources said Mr. Tanaka will hold talks with the Toyota chiefs Monday.

Nissan and Toyota account for nearly 25 percent of U.S. car sales and outranked Ford and Chrysler as the world's second and third largest automakers after General Motors in the second half of 1979.

Charter-Carter Deal Illuminates Oil Trade

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) — The deal that Billy Carter tried to arrange between Charter Co. and the Libyan National Oil Co. has focused attention on how smaller companies such as Charter obtain crude oil for their refineries.

In trying to get additional oil from Libya — a key source of Charter's crude — the president's brother was acting for the refiner as an oil broker. Charter was apparently willing to pay Billy Carter a broker's premium for oil that it could not secure, or had not bothered to secure, on its own.

Libya and the other oil-producing countries sell their oil several ways, and Charter takes advantage of each.

Although a few countries, such as Mexico, produce their own oil, most of the oil-exporting nations make arrangements with private oil companies, including Charter, to produce it for them. The companies negotiate long-term deals in advance, but the price they pay almost always fluctuates with the world oil price. As part of the arrangement, the oil-exporting nation's state oil company usually takes a cut of the total production.

Charter, a diversified company based in Jacksonville, Fla., whose oil subsidiary holds a 50-percent interest in a big refinery in the Bahamas, has that sort of deal in Abu Dhabi, where it gets 20,000 barrels of oil a day.

Domestic Needs

After satisfying domestic needs, the state oil company then generally sells what is left of its share to other oil companies. Charter has a contract with Libyan National Oil, for example, which supplies it with 30,000 barrels a day.

But the state oil companies sometimes reserve a portion of their leftover oil for other opportunities. One is to sell the oil on the so-called spot market for whatever the market will bear. Another is to apportion some oil to individuals, perhaps members of the ruling family or others who are especially close to the government.

This last category is usually the source of the oil involved in brokered deals.

"At the present time we aren't getting oil from brokers," Park Keeler, a spokesman for Charter, said, noting that oil was in surplus on the world market. "But from time to time we have bought spot shipments."

Until early last year, Charter, which began operations after World War II, was a very minor factor in the oil industry. But then, in a financial maneuver that dazzled industry analysts, the company paid just $4 million in cash to get control of the ailing Carey Energy, a large privately held concern controlled by the older brother of Gov. Hugh Carey of New York.

Outstanding Bills

The deal hinged on an unusual contract with the Libyans. The contract tied the payments that Charter had to make against Carey's outstanding bills to the amount of oil the Libyans supplied. It this solved the problem that had made it impossible for Carey to continue in business: the refusal of the company's suppliers to provide any more oil on credit.

That contract, plus the tremendous jump in refinery profit margins that accompanied last year's oil shortage, enabled Charter to settle all of its debts with Carey's foreign suppliers just four months after it had taken over the company.

Over the years, Raymond Mason, Charter's founder and chairman, has had some close dealings with the Arab oil producers. In 1974, he proposed to the government of Saudi Arabia that he conduct an extensive public relations campaign promoting the Arab cause in the United States. The plan was rejected by the Saudis after details appeared in the press.

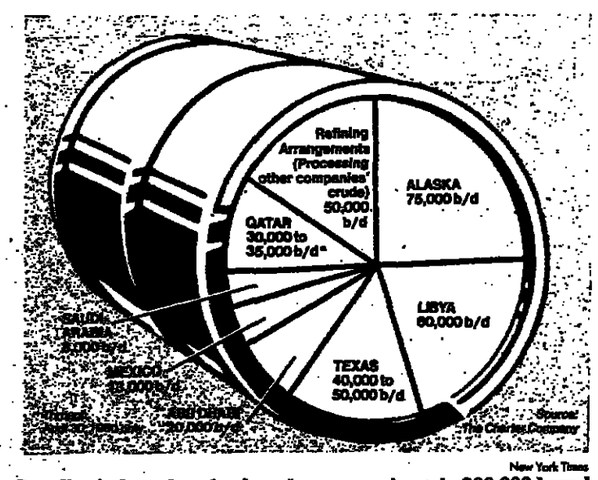
The contract Charter signed with Libya last year called for Libya to supply the company with at least 100,000 barrels a day for one year, starting April 1, 1979. The company said it discussed the deal last August with Billy Carter, who would have provided another 100,000 barrels a day. The president's brother, however, never did obtain for Charter the oil he had promised.

General Cutback

On April 1 of this year, as part of a general cutback in their production, the Libyans reduced Charter's crude oil supplies to 60,000 barrels a day.

All told, the company says, it gets more than 200,000 barrels of its own oil for its refineries and, under contract, processes an additional 50,000 barrels a day for other oil companies.

In addition to the Bahamas facility, where Charter has a total capacity of 250,000 barrels, the company has a 70,000-barrel-a-day refinery in Houston. The company, which has 10,000 employees, is not using all of its capacity because of the slack demand for oil products.



Supplies in barrels a day based on approximately 300,000 barrels a day processed by Charter in Houston and the Bahamas.

China Lifts Wheat Order

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — China has bought an additional 180,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat for delivery in 1980-81, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

Computer Analyst Wary of N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP-DJ) — On the surface, the New York stock market might appear to be a well-conditioned athlete, somewhat winded after a rousing sprint but merely resting for another run.

The general level of stock prices has lost only a little edge, after setting record averages last week and a three-year high in the Dow Jones industrial average Monday.

But the market presents a much more disturbing visage to David Bostian and Howard Winell of Bostian Research Associates. The investment strategy firm has sent telegrams to its institutional clients, after the Dow's latest peak at 928.67, warning that its computer-derived supply and demand work was flashing its first warning signal since the price recovery began in the spring.

The Bostian firm is a well-publicized long-term bull. Last year, Mr. Bostian took out full-page advertisements to advance his reasons for believing stock prices in general could double over the next three to five years.

'Cold-Blooded'

And the firm continues to believe that. "But regardless of what we think of the long-term, we pay close attention to this cold-blooded computer discipline," says Mr. Bostian.

The computer work tracks the intensity of change in the supply and demand forces at work in 4,000 stocks. It relates intraday price ranges of these stocks to their closing prices and to volume in measuring the ebb and flow of demand.

Right now, Mr. Bostian's looking at a full week of deteriorating demand data, the first such downward trend since the Dow average began its advance from the 759 level.

As a result, Mr. Bostian has been advising institutional clients this week to restrain whatever stock-buying programs they have in the works and to accelerate their selling programs. The firms periodic letter service for individual investors is advising profit-taking.

"There has been enough deterioration to warrant the Dow coming down very sharply, 40 or 50 points, to about the 880 level," Mr. Bostian says. "In fact, this kind of sharp drop, though painful, would be the most bullish thing that could happen.

"If prices stay up here as our demand data continues to deteriorate, the possibility of a more severe decline, perhaps of 100 to 150 points, becomes very real, even within the context of a long-term bull market trend."

Leading Indicators

Because the studies by the firm tend to be leading indicators, stock prices can continue to hold up well or even advance somewhat for some time after the data turn negative.

Last February, the demand data were trending downward for about two weeks before the Dow Jones industrials topped out at the 903 level, a period in which the Bostian firm turned bearish near-term, and sold out its model portfolio.

In March, the computer studies began indicating a turn upward even while the average was dropping from the 788 level to 759, and the Bostian firm reinstated its buy recommendations.

Mr. Bostian and Mr. Winell have not sold out the model portfolio but Mr. Bostian says, "We may soon sell it" if the demand data in their computer studies continue to decline.

Mr. Bostian says the deteriorating trend is broad. "We're seeing it across the board — glamour stocks, computers, high-technology, aerospace, interest-sensitive stocks and the like. The one area in which its extremely prevalent is oil-related stocks.

Supply-Demand

"Many of these stocks, whether domestic or international oils, oil service, offshore drillers, or crude producers, have been making new highs but the demand data is trending down, in some cases for more than a month. In any market decline, most stocks would come down but, if I had to guess, I think you might see some of the more severe declines in the oil-related sector. There isn't anything to suggest these stocks won't be higher a year from now but they could have the sharpest decline near-term, partly because they're up so strongly."

While the reasons for a change in the market's supply-demand equation may be many and complex, Mr. Bostian believes it is more than coincidence that the change follows the prominence given to Republican proposals for an across-the-board tax cut.

2d Quarter Is Preview of Year

GM Reports Record Loss

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, July 25 (NYT) — General Motors, caught in one of the most trying periods in U.S. automobile history, reported yesterday that it had a record $412-million loss for the second quarter, compared with a record profit of $1.18 billion in the corresponding 1979 period.

Not since the Depression has General Motors suffered a loss in a quarter in which there was no strike. On a purely operating basis, which concerns financial results before the payment of taxes, General Motors lost $790 million, its financial report said.

This setback for the nation's largest automaker stems in large part from the recession and increasing competition from imports, particularly the generally more fuel-efficient Japanese cars. While Ford and Chrysler, No. 2 and 3 respectively, had been losing money, General Motors had managed to report a profit in the first quarter.

Entire Year

Thomas Murphy, GM chairman, and Elliott Estes, president, said there were no near-term prospects that the company would return to profitability or the levels of production and employment that GM considers normal. "Realistically," the officials said, "this restoration of production and employment cannot be expected sooner than the fourth quarter of 1980."

That position, industry analysts said yesterday, virtually assures that the company will have a loss of significant proportions for the entire year. The GM officials have already indicated that they anticipate a loss in the third quarter and that it would be larger than the second-quarter loss.

The GM quarterly loss came on a 34 percent year-to-year decline in factory sales of cars and trucks. Sales revenues in the second quarter were down 27.5 percent from the year before, to $13.7 billion.

GM has not had a loss since 1932 that was not related to a strike. In that year it reported a loss of $4.5 million in the third quarter and $10.4 million in the fourth quarter. The last and only time that GM reported a yearly loss was in the recession year of 1921, when it lost $12.9 million.

The loss reported yesterday by the company, which makes more than 60 percent of all passenger cars sold by U.S.-based car manufacturers, was slightly higher than many Wall Street analysts had expected and suggested that the second-quarter results of Ford and Chrysler, expected next week, might also be worse than anticipated.

Selling Wave Sinks Prices On NYSE

NEW YORK, July 25 (Reuters) — The stock market closed a week of consolidation with profit-taking particularly evident among major oils.

Analysts noted the market has been rising in one of the most prolonged upward moves of the recent past.

"Even a moderate correction based on current fundamentals would not be unusual and would not be nor cause for concern," one analyst said.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.02 points, closing at 918.09, after showing a loss of 10 points near the close.

Declines led advances by more than two to one. Volume was over 43 million shares.

After the close, the Federal Reserve announced it is cutting its discount rate to 10 percent from 11 percent, effective Monday.

'Purely Technical'

The Fed said, "The action is a purely technical adjustment to bring the discount rate into alignment with the level of short-term market interest rates and bank lending rates."

The Fed also announced that money supply M-1A rose $2.5 billion in the week ended July 16. M-1B rose $2.7 billion.

General motors was down 1⅛ at 49 after being only fractionally lower most of Wall Street stocks close lower.

Among oils, Texaco led the New York actives and was off 1⅛ at 37½ on the Pacific. Standard Oil of California was off 1¼ at 78⅝, Superior Oil was off 1¼ at 173¾.

McDonnell Douglas was off 1¼ at 33¼ on the Pacific. During the afternoon, the company reported lower first half earnings and said it is arranging a $300 million open line of credit for possible near term cash needs.

Fed Reportedly Tightening Monetary Policy Until Fall

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP-DJ) — Worried about re-igniting inflation and undermining the dollar, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board is taking a chance on prolonging the recession.

Money will apparently be scarcer and more expensive in the next few months than most economists had recently expected.

Consequently, the analysts say, the recession may be deeper than anticipated and may not end until early 1981, instead of late 1980. And the recovery next year, they add, could be even more sluggish than they had previously forecast.

Fed's Policies

Behind the sharp switch in the outlook is a toughening in the Fed's monetary policies. Fed Chairman Paul Volcker said this week that the Fed would not flood the banks with funds to speed up growth in the money supply even though that growth is still well below the Fed's own targets.

Still strongly affecting the Fed's policies is what happened last spring. The sharp spike in interest rates that frightened many investors and paralyzed the bond market apparently scared the Fed, too.

Now that interest rates have returned to more normal levels, the Fed has decided to revert somewhat to its traditional policy and once again police rates more closely. It also will pay less attention to the money supply than its new monetary policy, instituted last October, had led many analysts to expect.

"They're changing the rules in the middle of the game," says one analyst.

Considering the short-run outlook, analysis by the investment banking firm of Morgan Stanley & Co. says: "Monetary policy is likely to remain relatively restrictive in the immediate future as the authorities continue to be reluctant to see short-term interest rates decline.

Change in Tactics

The change in Fed tactics could mean that inflation will decline next year more than most analysts had expected. Allan Meltzer of Carnegie-Mellon University says: "I'm in favor of not correcting the shortfall in the money supply. We're paying the price in reduced output and employment, so we might as well collect some anti-inflation benefits."

Many economists had been expecting the Fed to make a determined effort to push up money-supply growth in this year's second half.

That assumption, together with some signs of revival in consumer spending, had led them to predict the recession might touch its low point by October.

Mr. Volcker's testimony before congressional committees this week altered that outlook.

"Forcing reserves on the market simply to achieve the fastest possible return to, say, the mid-point" of the money-supply target ranges may have required early reversal of that approach and thus led to confusion, Mr. Volcker said. He also stressed that a broad version of the money supply, including money-market funds, was well within the Fed's target range.

The chairman indicated that the Fed could be quite satisfied if the narrower money supply, the measure usually emphasized, fell well short of the midpoint of its target range for this year.

Obvious Reason

One obvious reason why the Federal Reserve is watching interest rates more closely now is its continuing concern about the dollar. As U.S. interest rates fell sharply in April and May, the dollar came under strong pressure in foreign-exchange markets. If the Fed had let interest rates continue to plunge, Fed Vice Chairman Frederick Schultz says, it would have risked a "very serious" dollar "collapse" on the exchange markets.

Analysts show some uncertainty as to just how completely the Federal Reserve has reversed its new monetary policy. "To a large extent, we're back to money-market conditions," Mr. Jones says.

Before last October, the Fed often indicated that it was focusing on maintaining "orderly" conditions in the money markets — that is, it was trying to prevent sharp changes in interest rates.

William Griggs, senior vice president of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co., maintains that the present approach is still "substantially different" from the Fed's pre-October methods. "It is still a policy aimed mainly at providing an appropriate rate of growth of bank credit and money," he says.

Though the Fed now is watching interest rates more closely than it was a few weeks ago, analysts agree that it still will tolerate wider swings in rates than it would have before last October.

S. Korea Said to Plan Test of Its Credit

SEOUL, July 24 (AP-DJ) — South Korea is preparing for another test of its credit standing after suspending its overseas-financing plans following political turmoil two months ago, according to news reports.

The test is likely to determine whether lingering doubts about national stability will force the country to pay a significantly higher price for loans in the difficult year or two ahead.

At this stage there appears little reason for alarm. The Finance Ministry estimates that the country has already obtained two-thirds of the foreign loans and investments it planned to raise in 1980. And the government figures that South Korean borrowers can stay out of the international credit market for the rest of this year if they remain unwelcome.

"We would be prepared to go six months without borrowing in a worst-case scenario," said Chung In-Yong, assistant minister of finance who handles South Korea's international borrowing.

Objective Measures

By the usual objective measures, South Korea's borrowing needs remain well within its handling ability. A recent World Bank report estimates that, despite "relatively large" capital inflows, the country's debt-service ratio stands at about 14 percent and is likely to remain within "manageable limits" of less than 16 percent throughout the 1980s.

A debt-service ratio, which measures annual principal payments and interest charges on external debt as a share of overall foreign-exchange earnings, is generally considered to signal trouble if it exceeds 20 percent.

The Finance Ministry figures that by the end of June, South Korea had obtained $5.4 billion of the approximate $8 billion of expected foreign-capital requirements for 1980. The committed total is made up of $1.8 billion in short-term credits and $3.6 billion in long-term funds, including $1.5 billion in project-related loans from such official institutions as the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the World Bank, $900 million in project-related financing from commercial sources, $400 million from the International Monetary Fund and $800 million in general-purpose loans to South Korean banks from international banks.

The $800 million is just under half the $1.7 billion that South Korea had expected its banks to borrow for balance-of-payments purposes this year. The total includes a $500-million loan to the government-owned Korea Exchange Bank, two credits totaling $100 million to South Korean commercial banks and about $200 million in funds remaining from last year.

Loan Program

But South Korea's program for obtaining major foreign loans has come to a near-standstill since the martial-law crackdown in May and its aftermath in the southern city of Kwangju. Bankers and aid-giving countries continue to express concern about political developments, including the establishment of a military-led council to "coordinate" government activities and a purge of more than 6,800 employes of government agencies and government-affiliated companies. As long as those concerns persist, South Korea is likely to be reluctant to try a major borrowing.

The acid test of how effective public-relations efforts have been is likely to come in September or October when Korea Development Bank is expected to request a loan of about $600 million.

Bankers say one issue the Finance Ministry will face with Korea Development Bank is how to balance the country's desire for attracting a wide range of banks with that for keeping terms close to their previous level to demonstrate South Korea's credit standing has not changed significantly.

Another question the ministry will face is how far to push the banks for the terms it wants.

South Korean companies already are paying more for routine foreign-currency loans.

Bankers forecast that the Korea Development Bank will face stiffer terms than those won by Korea Exchange Bank on its eight-year loan completed in March, which carries an interest rate floating at 0.75 percentage point over Libor for the first three years and at 0.875 point for the remaining five.

French Inflation Slows

PARIS, July 25, (Reuters) — Inflation in France slowed to 13.5 percent in June from 13.66 percent in May reflecting the lower cost of food, services and manufactured goods, the national statistics institute said today. Retail prices rose 0.6 last month compared with 0.9 per cent in May.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 25, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	lt.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Brussels (a)	27.77	66.56	15.99	4.88	3.336 *	14.62	—	17.40	5.78
Frankfurt	1.739	4.162	—	43.07 *	2.105 x	91.55 *	6.259 *	108.75 *	32.30 *
London (b)	2.3925	—	4.1605	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	66.50	2.8205	N.A.
Milan	825.20	1,973.50	475.23	204.42	—	N.A.	29.700	517.15	153.51
New York	—	2.3945	0.5753	0.2478	0.1212 *	0.5264	0.036	0.6254	0.186
Paris	4.037	9.6575	232.20 *	—	4.885 x	212.34 *	14.5205 *	252.43 *	75.02 *

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0358	Belgian fin. franc	27.935	0.2032	Hong Kong $	4.9223	0.3013	Saudi Riyal	3.319
0.8646	Canadian $	1.1566	2.762	Irish £	0.4625	0.0872	Schilling	12.317
0.186	Danish krone	5.375	0.0194	Israeli £	51.495	0.4738	Singapore $	2.1105
0.0234	Drachma	42.725	3.7467	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2669	0.2436	Swedish krona	4.1055
0.0205	Escudo	48.704	0.2082	Norw. krone	4.80	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.689
0.228	Fin. mark	3.9945	0.6141	Peseta	70.825	0.0044	Yen	225.60

£ Sterling: N.A. Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 120,- = Dfls. 1,04 p.CDR) will be deducted.
After 31.10.1980 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls. 3,90 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

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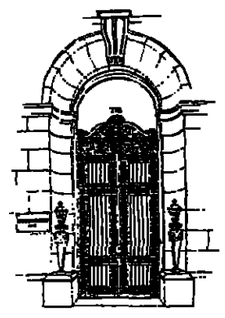
The undersigned announces that as from 11th August 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.ep.no. 18 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Ricoh Company Ltd., each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 3,22 net (div.per record-date 31.3.1980; gross Yen 4,5 p.sh) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 67,5 = Dfls. -,58 per CDR.
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After 31.10.1980 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls. 3,02 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

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EEC Investigates Dumping Charge On U.S. Styrene

BRUSSELS, July 25 (AP-DJ) — The European Commission today announced it has opened an anti-dumping investigation on imports of U.S. styrene monomer.

It was the second anti-dumping probe launched this month on U.S. petrochemical products. But a commission official said he strongly doubted reports that it marked the onset of a wave of complaints by EEC industry.

The commission said in a report that it was acting at the request of the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations, which claimed a dumping margin of 26 percent. On July 9, the commission opened an anti-dumping inquiry on imports of U.S.-made vinyl monomer acetate, also at the request of the industry group.

"With respect to injury, evidence has been presented in the complaint which shows a substancial increase of imports and price undercutting," the paper said.

It said preliminary evidence showed that EEC producers — mostly in West Germany, France, Italy and Britain — had lost an estimated $142 million in profits and that "certain individual producers are now making heavy losses on styrene production."

China Pays Back Frozen Accounts

PEKING, July 25 (AP-DJ) — The Peking branch of the Bank of China has repaid 650,000 yuan ($451,388) to Chinese account holders whose assets were frozen in U.S. banks until last Jan. 31, the Peking Daily reported today.

Since the United States unblocked Chinese assets, the newspaper said, the bank has handled $496,000 from U.S. banks, involving 51 accounts.

China has agreed to repay holders of the frozen assets their full balance, but only 30 percent is paid in foreign exchange, while the rest is paid in Chinese currency. The United States unblocked about $80.5 million in Chinese assets which were frozen in U.S. banks during the Korean war.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Australia

Broken Hill Proprietary

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	3,810.	2,860.
Profits	208.75	180.79

Canada

Texaco

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	825.3	582.8
Profits	89.3	52.7
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,700.	1,200.
Profits	182.5	100.8

France

CII Honeywell Bull

6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,500.	2,230.
Profits	66.9 loss	39.6

Ishikawajima Harima Heavy

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	824,430.	803,710.
Profits	5,130.	6,170.

United States

Aetna Life & Casualty

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	3,270.	2,890.
Profits	137.9	151.9
Per share	1.71	1.88
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	6,740.	5,510.
Profits	260.7	274.8
Per share	3.23	3.40

American Motors

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	543.	798.
Profits	84.90 loss	15.15
Per share	2.66 loss	0.49
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,121.	2,285.
Profits	74.43 loss	81.34
Per share	2.22 loss	1.94

Getty Oil

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,640.	1,150.
Profits	243.1	139.5
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	4,910.	2,240.
Profits	469.0	247.7
Per Share	5.70	3.01

Heublein

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	488.0	439.15
Profits	18.3	15.86
Per Share	0.85	0.74
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,900.	1,800.
Profits	77.4	68.1
Per Share	3.62	3.19

McDonnell Douglas

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,600.	1,300.
Profits	43.7	52.9
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,040.	2,640.
Profits	87.1	98.3
Per Share	2.20	2.50

National Steel

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	854.9	1,120.
Profits	3.31	45.23
Per Share	0.18	2.34
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,010.	2,200.
Profits	110.38	65.92
Per Share	5.81	3.42

Pepsico

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,380.	1,180.
Profits	77.5	72.6
Per Share	0.85	0.78
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,560.	2,200.
Profits	125.09	117.74
Per Share	1.37	1.26

Shell Oil

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	4,900.	3,400.
Profits	407.	277.
Per Share	1.32	0.90
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	9,700.	6,500.
Profits	780.	501.
Per Share	2.53	1.64

Texaco

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	12,500.	8,500.
Profits	502.94	337.46
Per Share	1.87	1.25
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	25,780.	16,860.
Profits	1,100.0	641.4
Per Share	4.08	2.36

World Bank Lends To Indian Watershed

WASHINGTON, July 25 (Reuters) — The World Bank has announced approval of a $30 million loan to India for a watershed development project in Punjab state.

The bank said the loan is for 20 years, including five years of grace, and has an 8.25 per cent interest rate.

Algeria Oil Output Sinks

ALGIERS, July 25 (AP-DJ) — Algeria's oil output totaled 1.217 million barrels per day last year, down 5.4 percent from the 1978 total of 1.287 million barrels, according to latest official figures published by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Pan Am Swings Into Loss As Fuel Costs Skyrocket

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) — Pan American World Airways reported yesterday that it had a net loss of $66.3 million in this year's second quarter, compared with net earnings of $37.1 million, or 52 cents a share, for the same period in 1979.

The company said that the loss included the operations of National Airlines, which it acquired at the end of 1979. National lost $14.6 million in the second quarter of 1979.

Pan American did not divulge figures that would suggest how much of the second-quarter loss stemmed from National operations; a Pan American executive said this would have been virtually impossible to do since many National and Pan American activities — but not flights — have been combined.

The airline said in the statement that the "loss reflects the continued high cost of fuel, which jumped 81 percent, to $296 million, compared with fuel expense of the combined Pan Am-National operations last year."

It said time lags between fuel-cost increases and compensatory fare increases in international markets had also contributed to the loss. "The general softening of traffic experienced by the entire airline industry as a result of the current economic environment had some unfavorable impact on results," it added.

Pan American's operating revenues in the second quarter of this year were $871.8 million, which was 13.5 percent more than the combined figure for Pan American and National during the period in 1979.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —							
15¾	9½	AAR s .48	3.6	7	26	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅜	AAV .20	4.8	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	AIC Ph n.12	2.5	4	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
9¼	6⅛	APS .48	6.3	5	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	ATI		21	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	AVC			6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
15	4⅝	AZL		10	108	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	4¼	AZL pf .48	7.0		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅜	1⅛	AcmePr			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
17	10½	AcmeU .34	2.1	14	8	16	16	16	
4½	2⅜	Action			18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	8⅝	ActonCp .30b	2.6	8	54	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
15⅝	6¼	AdmRes n		16	167	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
23⅝	13¼	AdmRus s.12	.6	16	103	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+1⅛
44	38	Adobe s .20	.5	26	19	40	39½	39¾	
2⅜	1⅛	AeglsCp		6	127	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
27⅞	16⅜	AeroFlo .60	2.3	6	2	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
8¼	2½	Aeronca		37	58	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
8	5⅝	AffiCap .10e	1.3		17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
20	14½	AffilPub s.64	3.2	8	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6	4	AfterSix .081		13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	AirExpr n		12	158	u16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	AlskAir .30r	7.7	5	120	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AlboW .05e	1.0	11	23	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	8¼	Alcolac .20	2.0	8	15	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
30½	14	AllegCp wt			2	23	23	23	
12¼	6⅛	AllianT .73t	9.0	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	AlmySt .20e	2.9	7	12	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	AlohaAir .10e	2.4	15	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Alphal s		18	55	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17	8⅛	Altamil .32	2.6	6	17	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
1½	7-16	Altec		41	18	⅞	13-16	13-16	
45	21⅛	Alcoa pf3.75	9.9		z150	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
32	15⅛	Amdhl .20	1.6	72	324	25⅜	23⅞	25⅛	+1⅛
16⅛	7⅛	AmAgro s.20	1.3	15	115	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	ABusPd .44	3.9	5	15	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	AmCapCp		9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Alsraell s		1	50	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
19⅞	8⅛	AMzeA .48	3.1	10	13	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
19	8⅜	AMzeB .48	3.1	12	27	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	3⅜	AMdBld .40	6.5	26	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	8⅛	AMotin .36	1.9	8	73	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	30½	AmPetf 2.80	6.5	4	28	43⅝	43	43	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	AmPlan Cp		4	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅜	AScIE			57	9⅛	9	9	
16⅛	10⅛	AmSeat .16t			21	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	AmTec .64	8.5	6	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
16½	9⅛	AndrJcb n		15	61	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9	3⅛	Andrea .40	7.1	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅛	14⅝	AngloC .20	.9	11	123	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+1
12	8⅜	Anthony .44b	4.8	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6¼	ApIDig .041			35	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	ApldDev			8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
61⅞	27⅞	AputCd g.60		27	61	60⅛	59	59⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	16⅜	ArgoPl n		80	73	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	ArrowA .20	3.0	5	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
27⅛	13⅝	Asamer g.40			273	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	AskInSvc			57	3	3	3	
26¼	10⅛	Astrex		13	10	u26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
9½	2⅛	AtlsCM .18e	3.3	9	589	5½	5⅜	5½	
8⅝	3⅜	AtlasCp wt			10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Audiotr .16	2.4	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	AutoTrn			41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	6⅛	AVEMC .50	4.3	9	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Avondl 1.20	6.2	7	10	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅛
		— B-B-B —							
1⅛	⅝	BRT			11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Badger .80	7.8	7	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Baker .10t			34	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.8		1	8	8	8	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	BanFd 2.85e	13.		7	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
2⅜	⅛	Bangor wt			8	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
18	8⅝	Banistr g			54	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Barclay			23	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
13⅝	4⅛	BarnesE		12	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
24⅝	9	Barnwl .20	1.2		22	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5¼	BarryRG .16	1.7	28	138	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	BarthS			15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Bartons			1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
22	4⅝	BaruchF		22	66	21	20	20	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	BasRsNY n		25	657	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+1
14	11⅛	BnfStA s.36	2.6	5	23	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
13½	11⅛	BnfStB s.36		5	13	u13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅛	BergEnt		4	40	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	BergnB .32	1.8	10	78	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
32½	16	BrgB pf1.15	4.0		12	29⅛	29	29	—1
3⅝	1⅛	BernzO			3	2	2	2	
2⅝	1⅛	Berven			20	1½	1½	1½	
6½	2½	BethCp		11	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6½	Beverly .24	1.8	13	281	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	BicPen .48	3.7	9	55	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Bickfrd .05e	2.5	11	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
10¼	6¼	BigV Sup .30	4.4	4	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5½	2½	BillyKid n		4	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅛	14	BinkMf 1.20	7.3	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	BioRad B n		9	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	BioRad A		8	6	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	
9	6⅞	Blessng .66	8.1	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	16½	Blount .72	2.8	6	21	26⅝	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	BodinAp			67	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	13	BoltBer .40	1.6	15	37	u25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅝	BowVal s			2045	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Bowmar		106	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	17⅜	Bowne .60b	1.8	7	9	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	BradfdN .36	2.5	7	106	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅛	Branch .051		4	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5¼	Branltt wt			6	6	6	6	
27⅜	17¼	Brascan 1.20	4.7	13	267	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
16	8⅝	Breeze .75t	7.7	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅛	3½	BroDart .20	4.8	8	41	5	4⅝	5	+ ½
27⅜	10½	BrooksP s.40	1.9	8	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
42	30	BrnFA 1.36	3.3	10	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	31	BrnFB 1.36	3.7	12	16	43⅝	41⅛	43⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅜	1⅛	Burgess			10	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
23½	11	Burnsin .60	2.9	7	47	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
		— C-C-C —							
31½	13⅝	CK Pet .16	.7	25	94	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅜	CDI		4	37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5	3	CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	29	4	4	4	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	CRS .26	2.0	6	86	18⅛	17⅝	18	
23½	16¼	CSE 1.40b	6.1	7	18	23	21½	23	+2
6⅛	3	CagleA			4	5	5	5	
27⅝	17	Caldor s.60	2.3	11	24	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
52	31	CalPtC 2	4.5	7	4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
39½	23	Camco .30	.9	12	18	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ½
8¼	3⅝	Companl n		5	44	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅝	CmpChb g			135	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10½	CdMarc g.44			90	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
14½	9⅛	CdnOcc s.30			29	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Caressa			38	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	16⅛	CaroEn s1.32b	6.6	7	8	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
55½	39	CaroPLpf 5	11.		z100	46½	46	46	—2
6⅝	2⅝	CarrolDv .05e	.7	12	79	u 7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	CastlAM .92b	6.5	4	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22	17⅛	CasFd 1.60a	7.8		20	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	Cavitrn .12e	.7	24	34	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	CelluCft		4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	25⅜	CenM pf3.50	12.		z70	29	28⅝	28⅝	—1
8⅛	5⅝	CentSe .70e	8.9		2	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32	15⅛	Cenvill 1.40	4.5	6	23	31⅛	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Cetec .12	2.0	7	35	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	ChadMl .60	8.3	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	ChampHo			206	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	14½	ChmpPd s.72	4.1	7	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
31	16¼	ChrtMd s		14	18	u31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
11	8	Chmeist .28	2.5	8	6	u11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅛	ChlRv 1.60	9.1	13	2	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
24½	22¼	ChiefD g s			404	22⅝	d22	22¼	— ⅛
14	6⅛	ChildWld		9	135	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8	4⅛	ChitnCp .30	3.9	8	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	CircleK s.68	5.6	7	93	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Citation .56	3.8	10	207	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
26½	13½	CityGas 1	5.3	7	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Clabir .24	3.4	9	52	7⅛	6⅝	7	
7⅝	4½	ClarkC .34e	5.9	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Clarostat		13	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16	13½	Claus s .72	5.2	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Clopay .16	2.2	28	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	3⅝	Cohu .16	2.6	8	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	Coleman 1	6.6	8	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	3	ColCml			13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	33⅛	Cominc g4.40		4	97	54⅝	52½	53⅛	—1⅜
25½	15⅝	ComAlI .50	2.4	7	12	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
39	16⅛	ComMtl .60b	2.0	5	36	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	22⅛	Comdlnt s		11	113	41⅜	40½	40½	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	ComdrCp			9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	3⅝	Compo .20	5.2	28	60	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CompuD		7	54	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Compinv			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	9⅛	Conchm .40t	3.6		14	11⅛	11	11	
3½	1½	ConcrdF			1	2	2	2	
21⅛	9⅛	Condec .33t	2.1	11	43	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
17⅛	6⅛	ConrHm 1.53t	13.	7	4	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅛	Conrock 1a	3.3	5	4	30	30	30	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Conroy .16	3.0	5	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	10⅝	CnsOG s		7	224	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	9¼	ConsRef .80	5.2	9	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅛	ContMtl		16	24	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Cookin .20a	2.3	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	21⅛	CoreLb .28	.6	22	10	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+1
23⅜	21⅜	CoreLb wt			2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
22	14½	Cornlius .80	5.2	7	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
25⅛	10	CrestO .20	.9	24	180	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	Crompt 1.80	7.0	3	9	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅛	CrossAT 1.60	4.6	10	137	35⅝	35	35	—1
38⅛	17⅝	CwnCP s.80a	3.6	2	148	22⅝	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
48½	16¼	CwnCP B n.80a	4.0	2	59	20¼	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Crowmin .28b	4.0	4	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
26¼	12⅛	CrutcR .36	1.4	33	408	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
34½	31½	CrystO s		35	491	31⅛	d30	30	—1⅛
26	13⅛	CubicCp .40	3.4	7	37	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25½	16⅛	Curtice 1.10	6.5	5	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Cyprus			88	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	Cyprus pf1.70	12.		18	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		— D-D-D —							
5⅝	3¼	DCL		15	1	3½	3½	3½	
4⅛	1½	DWG .29t	12.	4	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	2	DamonC		8	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
25⅛	9	Damson			195	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
13⅝	5⅝	DataAc .73t	5.8	7	94	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Datapd .30	1.3	20	214	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	11½	DayMn .75e	2.4	7	70	31⅝	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	DeRose			1	1½	1½	1½	
17⅝	11½	DelLabs .48	3.5	37	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
68	28⅛	DelhlO s.10	.2	78	298	55⅛	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	DesonJw		8	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
17⅝	12½	DevCp s		3	14	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
26⅝	14½	DevonGp		6	z5050	22⅝	20	22¼	+2⅝
18½	4⅝	Digicon		23	194	u19⅝	18	19⅛	+1⅛
2⅝	1	Diodes			13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅛	2⅛	Dixico n.07t		6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
88	33	DomeP g			735	u81⅛	78⅝	80⅛	+ ⅛
26½	18⅝	Domtr g 2			18	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
41	17½	DercGs n.20	.5	10	275	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	5½	Downey .28	3.0	8	13	9½	9¼	9⅛	
21⅝	10⅛	DrivHarr		4	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	DrFair .40	4.2	15	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	1 1-16	Dunlop .09e	3.0	11	4	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	
13⅝	11	Duplx s .40	5.1	4	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	DurTst .40a	3.1	13	13	12⅝		13	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	Dynictn .08e	.6	19	250	13⅛	12⅛	13	
17⅝	10⅝	Dyneer s.56	4.0	6	4	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
		— E-E-E —							
5⅛	3⅝	EAC .36	7.4	5	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
19	11⅛	EECO .28	1.8	9	85	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
42½	19½	EarthRes 1.50b	5.2	7	61	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.
19⅝	14⅛	EsmCo 1.20	8.1	5	5	15	14⅝	14⅝
26	12¼	EDO s .40	2.4	11	21	17½	16⅝	16⅝
13⅝	6⅛	Ehren			20	13⅛	12⅛	13
4⅛	1⅛	ElAudD			30	4	3⅝	3⅝
30⅝	19	Electrsp 1	3.2	10	13	u30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
23⅛	15⅝	ElecAm s1.40	6.6	7	19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
15⅝	7	Elsinor		16	77	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5⅝	2⅝	EmpCare n.50	7.3	3	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
18⅝	8⅝	EngyRs .24	1.5	23	20	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
18⅝	14⅛	EnqUtll 1.68	9.2		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
13½	8	Espey .20e	2.0	12	5	10⅛	10	10
7⅝	3½	EtzLav .22e	4.8	3	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
14⅝	9¼	EvansAr s.40b	2.7	9	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4⅛	1	Exectve		5	5	2½	2½	2½
		— F-F-F —						
17⅛	15⅝	FPA s .40	2.3	4	57	u17½	16⅞	17⅛
14⅝	8	Fabind .40	3.6	3	10	11⅛	11	11
5	2⅝	FairTex		3	2	3½	3½	3½
6½	2⅜	FairmC		.36t	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
12⅝	8⅛	FayDrg .30b	2.9	7	x9	10½	10⅛	10⅛
7⅛	11-16	FdMrt wt			15	⅝	⅝	⅝
11	4⅛	FedRes		21	218	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Felmnt s		28	154	29⅝	28⅝	29
23⅝	16	FinGen .40b	1.7	10	35	u23⅜	22⅝	23
19⅝	12⅝	FinGnA .40b	2.2		37	18⅛	18	18
5⅝	2⅛	Fstmrk			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13⅝	7⅛	FischrP .53t	4.8		32	11	10½	11
26⅛	17⅝	FitchGE 2.60	10.	6	3	25⅝	25½	25⅝
5⅝	3	FlanEnt			1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	2	FloCap		13	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
17	7⅛	FlaRck .24	2.3	5	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
34½	23⅝	FlowGn s		38	372	u35⅝	33⅝	35
15	9⅝	Flowers .50	3.4	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
29	17½	FlukeJ		17	21	29	28⅝	28⅝
7	3¼	Foodrm			13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
13⅝	7⅛	FooteM .40e	4.4	16	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
25⅝	7⅛	ForestLab		16	24	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Francna g			79	16⅛	16½	16⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Franks .40	3.6	7	9	11	10⅝	11
7	3	FriendFr			18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	4⅛	Frlgtr .40	6.2	4	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7½	4⅛	Frischs .30b	5.7	4	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
14⅛	7⅛	FrontA .20b	1.4	6	69	14⅛	14	14
7⅝	2⅝	FrontA wt			67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
		— G-G-G —						
4⅝	1⅝	GIExst		10	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6	1⅛	GRI		3	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4⅛	1⅜	GTI .06e	1.8	6	x20	3½	3⅛	3⅛
6⅛	2½	Galaxy		5	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
11⅛	7	Garan .80	7.4	5	41	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝
38⅛	18⅝	GatLief .40b	1.2	13	6	32⅛	31⅞	32
3⅛	1⅝	Gaylrd .05e	2.2	4	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20⅛	11⅛	GelmSc s		17	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
7⅛	3⅝	GnEmp .40	5.6	7	8	7⅛	7	7
7⅛	1	GenExp			276	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8½	2	GnRous		8	77	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9⅛	3⅜	Genisco		9	43	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5⅛	3⅜	GenvDr .05e	1.0	5	6	5	5	5
38½	21	Gerber s		20	63	37⅝	37	37⅛
19⅛	13¼	GiantF 1.10	7.1	4	57	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛
22½	8⅝	GntYel g.80e		6	428	23⅝	22⅝	23
43	8	Glasrock .10a	.2	47	49	43	42⅝	42⅝
33	22½	Glatfltr 1.60	6.1	5	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
35½	22	Glnmr .88b	2.7	8	9	33	32½	32⅝
33⅝	12½	GldNugt		49	209	29⅝	29	29⅛
18	8½	GoldWH .64	3.8	10	40	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝
4⅛	2	Goldfield			249	2	1⅝	2
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
28⅛	20⅝	GormR 1.32	5.7	7	5	23½	23⅛	23⅛
14⅛	11⅛	GouldT 1.36e	10.	4	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
14⅛	6½	GrahMt .20	2.2	7	2	9	9	9
11⅛	5⅜	GrndCh .25	3.0	12	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
15⅝	6⅛	GranerA		158	14	15	14⅝	14⅛
10⅛	7⅛	GtAmInd		8	37	u11	10⅝	10⅝
24⅛	11⅜	GtBasinP			517	13⅝	13	13
50⅛	29⅛	GtLkCh .36	.8	16	6	46	45⅛	45⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Greenmn		8	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11⅝	8⅝	GREIT .40	3.4		23	u11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
11⅝	5½	GoarBk n.05r	.7	9	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
20⅝	13⅛	Gulfrd s.60	3.5	3	15	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
31⅝	22⅜	GlfCn g s			3022	u31⅛	30⅛	30⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Gulfstrm		8	89	14⅛	13⅝	14
		— H-H-H —						
6⅝	3⅛	Hamptn .65t	13.	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
9½	4½	HanSqRt		37	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
33½	23⅛	Harlnd s.80	2.4	14	16	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
8⅝	4½	Hasbro		3	12	8	8	8
15⅛	5	HlthCh s		56	319	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛
10⅛	5⅝	HelmM .35	4.8	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
9⅛	6½	HelnWr .40b	4.5	9	7	9	8⅝	8⅝
10⅛	4⅝	Heinick .10	1.3	11	39	8	7⅝	7⅝
3⅛	1⅛	HeltmMtg			15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11½	6	HiGInc .12r	1.1	8	4	10⅝	10½	10½
8⅝	2⅝	HlllrAv		13	14	6⅝	6½	6½
22¼	7⅛	Hlptrnic .20	1.2	15	8	16⅝	16½	16½
16⅛	7⅛	HollyCp		10	114	11⅛	11	11
18⅛	13⅝	Hormel s.84	5.5	4	1	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
21⅛	14	HornH s		21	40	18½	18⅛	18⅛
15⅛	9¼	HospMt .60	4.8	24	10	12	12⅛	12⅛
26½	18⅛	Hofel 2.40	9.1	10	51	26⅝	25⅝	26
7⅛	6⅛	HousRn s.60	8.1	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
4	2¼	HouseVI		9	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
33½	16¼	HouOM .80	2.4	16	2453	u33⅝	32⅛	32⅛
29	17⅝	HouO pf1.69	6.0		283	28⅛	27⅛	28
25½	15½	Howel s .40	2.4	3	43	17⅛	16⅝	17
27⅛	10⅛	HowelPt n		86	254	21⅛	21	21
35	24⅝	HubellA 1.92	5.6	7	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
35⅛	24¼	HubellB 1.92	5.5	7	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
39½	13⅝	HuckMf .48	1.0	14	3	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝
10¼	4⅝	HudsnGn		7	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
33⅝	21⅛	HudBO g s.57	1.9	16	88	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝

(Continued on Page 13)

"The richest people and biggest corporations in the world come to me for advice. I tell them:

'The U.S. Government is corrupt, Wall Street is rotten, and the Dollar is doomed.'" -Dr. Franz Pick

"Those who manage our currency system are embarked on a deliberate policy of deceit," says Dr. Franz Pick, world-renowned currency authority.

"The Federal Reserve System excels at one thing and one thing only—printing paper money. Not one person there is able to cope with the monetary crises, deficits, or the Central Bank emergencies that follow."

"They should be in jail for fraud"—Dr. Pick

"To cover up their mistakes, for the past 40 years government officials have been deceitfully altering official statistics," asserts Dr. Pick.

"If any private individual or corporation were to falsify the figures and lie the way the government does, they would be in jail for fraud.

"By far, the biggest swindle of all is the United States Government Bond. By the time you redeem your bond, inflation wipes out all of your interest—and then some.

"Even worse, government officials tax your interest, adding insult to injury. You can do nothing but lose money on government bonds. They are certificates of guaranteed confiscation.

"Banks are no better. They have the nerve to advertise 'savings' accounts. When you adjust for inflation you lose money."

"Corporate figures showing profits are absolutely hollow."—Dr. Pick

"I am sorry to tell you that the poison of such deceit and corruption has spread. It has rotted out the core of American business. Corporations in the United States are very, very sick," says Dr. Pick.

"Official corporate figures show profits over the past 10 years. These figures are absolutely hollow. When you look at the inflation rate you will see that these profits—and the company's very own assets—are shrinking in Constant 1940 U.S. Dollars. The net asset value of these companies is plummeting."

"Those who believe the Dow Jones is really around 800 are fools or suckers."—Dr. Pick

"Do you think the Dow Jones Industrial Average is really around 800? Those who do are fools or suckers. In official Constant 1940 U.S. Dollars the Dow Jones Industrial Average today is only about 140—and falling fast.

"The corporations are not to blame. They are the victims of the rotten monetary policies of the United States Government.

"The policy of the government has simply destroyed so-called income from any kind of stock or bond."

"The Dollar is doomed"—Dr. Pick

"The most disastrous lie of all is the myth of the healthy U.S. Dollar. Since 1940, the Dollar has unofficially lost 95% of its purchasing power. Indeed, the newly minted Susan B. Anthony 'Dollar' has an intrinsic value of about 4¢—what the Dollar is really worth in unofficial Constant 1940 U.S. Dollar terms.

"The American Dollar is doomed. It has been doomed since 1940 when inflation began to get a grip on this country. And our government is powerless to prevent the fall of our currency."

What Should You Do?

How do you protect yourself financially in the face of a corrupt, incompetent government? How can you judge what is best for your financial security?

Should you put all your assets into silver and gold? Into other precious metals? Should you consider other currencies — Swiss Francs, West German Mark? What are the alternatives to Dollar-denominated assets? Just what should you do?

"I can tell you"—Dr. Pick

If you want answers to questions like these, there's only one place to turn. It's a monthly report issued by the man who's probably the most famous—and controversial—currency analyst in the world today. The name of the publication is the PICK WORLD CURRENCY REPORT. Its publisher is Dr. Franz Pick.

On any one day, Dr. Pick may be helping a real estate developer acquire cheap Peruvian Soles or Brazilian Cruzeiros to buy property in South America; showing a Swiss holding company where to buy high-yielding South American money-market instruments; assisting an American corporation in buying tin at less than the world market price by using Thailand Bahts; providing businessmen and top government officials with realistic free-market rates for currencies; or helping individuals find "bullet-proof" shelter for their assets.

Dr. Pick's normal fee for such personal research and consulting is US$1200 an hour and US$9000 a day. This is clearly beyond the means of any but the wealthiest people and the biggest corporations. But if you are an individual or corporation seriously interested in preserving your assets, you can benefit from the same cosmopolitan advice on currency and asset conservation problems when you subscribe to the PICK WORLD CURRENCY REPORT.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, July 24, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
54625	Abll Prce	$20⅝	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
100	Acklands	$13½	13½	13½	
8930	Agnico E	$16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
2300	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
55257	Alta Gas A	$33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
20	Alga Cent	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
13464	Algoma St	$36	35⅝	36	— ⅛
410	Andres W A	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
700	Argus C pr	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
1900	Asbestos	$35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
14220	Atco A	$27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
12650	BP Can	$47⅛	46½	46½	+ ⅛
10473	Bank N S	$32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
200	Baton B	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
500	Beth Cop	$22½	22	22½	+ ½
5400	Bralor Res	$15⅛	15½	15½	
1000	Bramalea	$11½	11½	11½	
3060	Brenda M	$37	36⅛	37	+1⅛
9930	BCFP	$16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
4235	BC Phone	$17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
9816	Brunswk	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2200	Budd Can	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21847	CAE	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
27657	Cad Frv	$25½	22¼	25¼	
17926	Cal Pow A	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
26505	Camflo	$30⅝	29½	30	+ ⅛
27227	C Nor West	$26	24⅝	25½	+ 1
2950	C Packrs	$32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
45035	Can Perm	$19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
1625	Can Trust	$27⅛	27	27½	+ ½

		Open High	Low	Close	Chg.
679	C Tung	$31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
7200	CCablesy A	$10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
48545	CI Bk Com	$26⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
17260	CanP Ent	$24⅛	23⅝	24	— ⅛
45485	Cdn Nat Res	$21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
21124	Cdn Tire A	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
100	C Utilies	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
450	Candel Oil	$34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
27850	Cara	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
700	Cassiar	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
6880	Celanese	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
1950	Cherokee	$12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
1300	Con Distrb	$9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
1713	Con Fardy	285	275	285	— 5
3750	Conventrs	$17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
1608	Conwest A	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
41427	Coseka R	$21⅛	20½	21	+ ⅛
3800	Craigmt	$5½	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
525	Crush Intl	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
16000	Cyprus	$22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
17206	Czar Res	$18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
66428	Daon Dev	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2500	Daon A	$7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6842	Denison	$46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
28286	Dicknsn'	$18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
19175	D Bridge	$19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
12270	Dofasco A	$36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛

		Open High	Low	Close	Chs.
1585	Dom Store	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
710	Du Pont A	$26½	26	26½	— ⅛
14700	Electhome	$8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
895	Emco	$12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
11850	C Falcon C	$12	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
18239	Fibrg Nik	$125	120	124	—1½
1500	Fed Ind A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
100	Fed Pion	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
2000	Fraser	$17½	17	17	— ⅛
8956	G M Res	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
901	G Distrb A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2000	G Distrb w	445	440	445	+ 5
16750	Gibraltar	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
600	Goodyear	$19⅛	18½	18½	—1½
300	Graft G	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
2900	Granduc	325	315	315	— 5
1500	GL Forest	$54⅛	54	54	
200	Greyhnd	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
400	H Group A	450	450	450	+25
2200	Hard Crp A	200	200	200	
3729	Hawker	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
100	Hayes D	$8	8	8	
1798	H Bay Co	$25⅝	25¼	25¼	
20490	IAC	$11½	10⅝	11½	+ ⅛
108870	Indal	$15	15	15	
100	Inglis	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
100	Inland Gas	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2210	Int Mogul	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12025	Intpr Pipe	$18⅝	18½	18½	
100	Ivaco	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9800	Jannock	$12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
4915	Kaiser Re	$31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
10250	Kam Kotia	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1400	Kelsey H	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
2520	Kerr Add	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
1780	Labatt A	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
300	Lab Min	$70	70	70	
6857	Lacana	$9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
1800	LOnt Cem	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6181	LL Lac	$14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
47360	Loblaw Co	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
150	MICC	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1120	Mclan H A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
2400	Est Mirtic	360	355	360	
21410	Merland E	$10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
18088	Mitel Corp	$29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
335	Molson A	$33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
20	Molson B	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
21947	Moore	$35⅛	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
16750	Murphy	$36⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
2190	Nat Trust	$25	25	25	
38082	Noranda	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
21878	Norcen	$35½	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
1368	Nowsco W	$26⅝	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
77387	Nu-Wst A	$24⅛	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
21792	Oakwood P	$20⅛	19½	20	+ ½
2454	Oshawa A	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
21625	Pamour	$18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
200	PanCan P	$82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
5700	Pembina	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8855	Petrofina	$61⅝	60½	61⅛	+1½
1100	Phonix Oil	$8⅝	7⅝	8	—
2140	Pine Point	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
11200	Place G	315	310	310	+ 5
16305	Placer	$22	21⅝	21⅝	
6775	Ram	$24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
200	Redpath	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
269	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2550	Reichhold	$13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
20850	Revnu Prp	203	190	198	— 1
4	Roman	$63½	63½	63½	— 1
500	Rothman	$25	25	25	
11585	Sceptre	$14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
280	Scotts	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
58842	Shell Can	$35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
50475	Sherritt	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
585	Sigma	$41	40	40	— ½
64	S Sears A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18188	Skye Res	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1725	Slater Stl	$18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
3238	Southm	$36⅛	36½	36⅛	— ⅛
600	St Brodcst	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
48493	Stelco A	$34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
1100	Steep R	430	430	430	
11910	Sulpetro B	$26⅝	25½	26¼	— ½
870	Suncor pr	$27½	27½	27½	
1500	Talcorp A	$9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11355	Teck Cor A	$22	20	21⅝	+1⅛
52431	Teck Cor B	$20½	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
100	Teledyne	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11445	Tex Can	$120	115	120	+ 5
27800	Thom N A	$18⅛	18	18	
13471	Tor Dm Bk	$32⅝	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
4325	Torstar B	$26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
1600	Traders A	$15½	15	15½	— ⅛
3325	Trns Mt	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
36066	Trinity Res	$18⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
6464	TrCan PL	$25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
6300	Turbo Cl B	$27½	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
25210	UGas A	$12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
5380	Union Oil	$43½	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
1920	Un Asbstos	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3925	U Keno	$44⅛	42⅛	44⅛	+1⅛
1825	U Siscoe	$20	19½	19½	— ⅛
1882	Un Carbid	$29	29	29	
900	Van Der	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10900	Verstl Cor	$17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
800	Vestgron	$17	16½	17	
2220	Weldwod	$24½	24½	24½	
10820	West Mine	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
575	Weston	$25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
21635	Willroy	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1820	Woodwd A	$27	26½	27	+ ½
4080	Yk Bear	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	

Total sales 7,623,277 shares

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

July 25, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9 9/16 - 9 11/16	9 1/16 - 9 3/16	4⅞ - 5	16⅛ - 16⅜	11⅜ - 11 15/16
2 M.	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	5 - 5⅛	15⅞ - 16	11⅞ - 11 15/16
3 M.	9⅛ - 9¼	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	5 1/16 - 3/16	15⅛ - 15⅜	11⅜ - 11 15/16
6 M.	9⅛ - 9¼	8⅜ - 8½	5⅛ - 5¼	14 - 14¼	11⅜ - 11 15/16
1 Y.	9⅛ - 9⅜	8 - 8⅛	4⅞ - 5	13 - 13⅛	11 15/16 - 12⅛

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 25, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.($1) ..... 8.4pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond ..... SF 695.55
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 691.00
— (d) Grabar ..... SF 715.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 855.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.48
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.37
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 12.80

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 102.8c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £89.5pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 22.82
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 12.54
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 29.98 r

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 300.25
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 593.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 66.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 114.00
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 514.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 113.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.30
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 64.90

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 36.65
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ..... $ 72.80
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 22.86
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 35.98
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 76.79
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ..... $ 21.37

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 47.79
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 14.67
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.35
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 10.23
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 14.01
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 11.08
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 14.93

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 1,682
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 32.14

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 514.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 294.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.25

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 49.08

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,521.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,025.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 355.00
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 52.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 355.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 235.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.25
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 73.21

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 24.25
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.25
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 61.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 140.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 105.25
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 58.50
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 78.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 401.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 378.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 205.00

UNION INVESTMENT.Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.17
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.19
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.04

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 11.42
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 1,000.29
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 8.44
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 118.20
(w) CAMIT. ..... $ 10.32
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 18.09
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund ..... $ 313.38
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.50
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,081.12
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.20
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 15.53
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 52.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 21.99
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 28.38
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,184.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 37.98
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 7,290.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 255.94
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 155.25
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 63.05
(d) Fonditalia ..... $ 18.59
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.14
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.80
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 506.38
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 124.10
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 134.25
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 72.49
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 178.02
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 22.86
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 7.96
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 62.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 11.05
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 90.58
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 48.89div
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,412.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 15.16
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF ..... $ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ..... $ 33.52
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ..... $ 88.81
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 37.33
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 13.93
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 16.83
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.45*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.53*
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 97.77
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 39.82
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,492.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund ..... $ 11.03
(d) Renta Fund ..... $ 59.22
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 764.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 4.27
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 11.13
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 56.95
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... $ 18.53
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 93.60
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 14.09
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... $ 59.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 36.25
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 56.26
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.62
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. ..... $ 106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ..... $ 469.48
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 20.00
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 96.07
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 2,452.55

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, July 24, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Close	Chg.
20027	Bnk Mont	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
400	Can Cmt	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1200	CIL	$26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
80	ConSa Rv	$62	62	62	
6010	Canron	$19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
2400	Con Bath	$15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
2150	Dom TxtA	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
700	FCA Inl	290	290	290	
1600	Imasco	$26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
12743	NatBk Cda	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2160	Power Cp	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
100	RollandB	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
423	Royal Bk	$52	51½	52	+ ⅛
120	Steinbrg A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
3000	Zellers	$11	11	11	+ ⅛

Total Sales 912,977 shares.

Canadian Indexes

July 25, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	N.A.	402.37
Toronto	2,197.20	2,204.60

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, July 25, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	98⅝	98⅞
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅝	—	98	99¼
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	101⅛	101⅝
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98⅝	98⅞
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	101⅛	101⅝
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅝	100⅛
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	97	97⅝
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅝	98⅛
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅝	1-23	99⅝	99⅞
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	15	9-24	99	99⅝
Bco do Brazil 6¾-82	15 11/16	8-15	99½	100
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98⅝	98⅞
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97½	97
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	95	96
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅝	12-11	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100	100⅛
Bk Ireland 5¾-89	11 13/16	8-21	97⅝	98⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-80	9⅝	11-24	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	101⅛	101⅝
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅝	7-23	99⅝	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9⅛	10-27	97	97½
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	99½	100
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅝	12-5	97½	98⅛
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100⅛	100⅝
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	101⅛	101⅝
BFCE 6¼-84	16⅝	8-26	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	101	101½
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	100⅛	100⅝
BNP 5¾-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅝	100
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 5¼-91	14 5/16	8-22	97⅝	98⅛
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97⅝
BUE 5¾-89	9 7/16	9-20	97	97½
Bk Worms 5¾-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅝	99
Banco Union 7¾-83	19 13/16	10-1	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	15 5/16	8-9	97⅛	97⅝
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	100⅛	100⅝
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	12-17	98	98⅝
Bergen Bank 6-87	10	11-28	96⅝	97⅛
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	99⅝	99⅞
Citicorp 1984	9 11/16	7-31	98⅛	99⅛
Citicorp 6-94	10⅝	9-30	98⅛	98⅝
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99⅝	99½
Chase 5¼-93	14⅝	7-30	97	97½
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	97½	98
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅝	99⅞
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅝	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99⅝	100⅛
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	100⅛	100⅝
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	100⅛	100⅝
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97⅛	97⅝
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14 13/16	8-7	99⅝	100⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅝	8-12	99⅝	100⅛
Credit Nat'l 5¾-88	9½	1-12	97⅛	97⅝
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99⅝	99⅞
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	99⅝	99⅞
GZB 7½-81	14 15/16	7-31	99⅝	100⅛
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	101⅝	102⅛
GZB 5½-89	15⅛	8-1	97⅝	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	6-24	100	100⅛
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100⅝	101⅛
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99½	99⅞
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅛	10-15	99½	100
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	99⅝	100⅛
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOP 6½-83	9⅝	1-23	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 6¼-81	9⅝	12-12	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 6⅛-82	14⅝	7-27	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 5¾-85	11⅝	11-10	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	5-29	[illegible]	[illegible]
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅝	5-29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Bank 7¼-83	16⅛	8-21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅝	11-21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅛	12-6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅝	1-23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	9⅝	12-23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat'l Westmin 5¾-94	18⅝	10-14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅝	12-24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10⅛	11-28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅝	11-28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	8-13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅛	9-8	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Bk India 6¾-87	10 1/16	11-28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	11-15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundsvallsbkn 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅝	12-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
UBAF 6¾-82	19 9/16	9-26	[illegible]	[illegible]
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅝	12-9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	[illegible]	[illegible]
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	[illegible]	[illegible]
United O'seas 6-87	10	9-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	19 5/16	12-23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urquijo Intl 6-84	17⅛	9-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	16⅝	9-15	[illegible]	[illegible]

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅝	1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philippines 6½-86	17⅛	10-29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumi Heavy 5¾-83	17⅝	9-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sofitel 8-84	10⅝	12-9	[illegible]	[illegible]
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅝	10-13	[illegible]	[illegible]
TVO 9lock-91	10⅝	28-11	[illegible]	[illegible]
IHI 5¾-85	15 5/16	10-27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	7-21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	[illegible]	[illegible]

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First ... Ltd., London.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, July 25, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

AELInd	8⅛	8⅝
AFAProt	5⅝	6⅛
AVMCp	3½	3⅝
Accuray	10⅛	10⅝
AddisnW	8½	9¼
AdvRoss	4⅝	5⅛
AffiBsh	25⅝	26½
AlaBncp	22	22⅝
AlexAlex	32½	33
Allcolnc	31	32⅛
AllynB	8⅝	9⅛
Altex	6	6½
Amarex s	34½	34⅝
AFIn s	22	23⅛
AFurn	4⅛	4 13-16
AGreet	13	13⅛
AIntGp	68⅛	68½
AMicros	22⅛	22½
ANatins	14⅝	15
AQuasar	35	35⅝
AResMg	22½	22⅝
AWeldng	38⅛	39½
Amterr	4	4 1-16
Anadite	8¼	8½
AngSA	16	16½
AngAGd	95½	97
AntaCp	11⅛	11⅝
ApldMtl s	26⅛	26½
ArdenGp	3⅛	3⅝
AsdCalg	27	27½
AtlGsLt	15⅝	15⅝
AtlanRsh	15	15½
BairdCp	9⅝	10⅛
BellyPkP	13⅝	14
BanaHE	12	12½
BkamRt	19½	19⅝
BasicRs g	12⅛	12⅝
BasstFr	19⅝	20
BaylsMk	13⅛	14⅛
Baeling	10⅛	11
BenetPtl	2 5-16	2⅝
BenttyL	19½	19½
BetzLab	44	44½
BevMed	12⅛	12⅝
BlbbCo	11⅛	12
BirdSon	19⅛	20
Birtchr	2⅝	2⅝
Blyvoor	17⅛	17⅝
Bonanza	4 1-16	4⅛
BrwTom	61½	61⅝
Buckbee	7	7⅛
Buffets	43	43⅛
BurnupS	10⅝	10⅝
CPTCp	21½	22
CalWtSv	34½	35½
ConradH	2⅛	2⅝
CapEngy	2⅛	2 13-16
CapSwC	11	11⅝
CapitnAir	1½	1⅝
CarsCp	12⅛	12⅝
CavnghC	2⅝	4⅝
CnVtPS	15	15⅝
ChrmSh	11⅝	11⅝
CharrTio	21	21⅛
ChmLeo	25	27
ChesUtl	13⅝	14
Chibb	38⅛	38⅝
Cirfica	5⅝	6⅛
CtzSoGa	7⅛	7⅝
CtzUtA	32½	33
CtzUtB	34	34⅝
ClarkJL	32	33
ClowCp	5⅝	6
ColrTle s	24⅛	24⅝
CalGshol	15-16	1
ComCIH	24⅛	25
CmiShr	14	15
CmwTel	19	20½
ConPap s	26	26⅛
Cordis	27⅛	28
CrayRes	56⅝	57⅛
CrosTre	38⅝	39½
CullrFed	1⅝	2½
Cyclfron	11	11⅝
DanlyM	37	37½
DtaDes	19½	19⅝
DtaDes wt	16	16½
DaytMal	17½	18½
DBeer	10⅛	10⅛
DekibAg	36⅛	37
DelCanT	12	12⅝
DeweyEl	2½	3
DiaCrys	24⅛	25⅛
DixnCru	30½	31
Docutel	13⅝	13⅝
DolirGn	11½	11⅝
DoylDB	31⅛	32
DunkinD	13⅛	13⅝
Duriron	18⅝	19
ERCCp	94	96½
EaDriet	26⅝	27
EatnVnce	7	7⅛
EconLab	22	22⅛
EIPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	5⅛	5⅝
EleNucl	10	10⅛
ElModul	8⅝	9⅛
EnrDev	17	17⅛
EnrMethd	2 5-16	2⅝
EnrMin	9⅝	9⅛
EnRsv	15⅛	15⅝
Entwistl	4⅛	4⅝
EquitSL	20	20⅛
EatOil	59	60
EatOll wt	14⅛	15
FSC	4⅛	4½
FabrITk	3⅝	3⅝
FarmGp	30⅛	30⅛
Fidlcor	16	16⅛
FtBkSys	38⅛	38½
FtBosm	25⅛	25⅛
FtEmpS	12⅝	13
FtWstFin	6⅛	6⅝
FlagBks	15⅝	16
Flickgr	11½	11⅝
FloatPnt	20⅛	21
FlaNtFle	15⅝	15⅝
FlaWatU	2	2⅝
Flurocb	18	18⅛
ForestO	28⅛	28½
FormIgh	2⅝	3
FrankCo	8⅛	8½
FrankEl	14⅛	14⅝
FreeSG	68	68⅛
Fremont	25⅛	25⅝
FresSrc	22⅛	22⅝
FullrHB	11⅛	11⅛
GEICO	12⅝	12½
GalaxyO	13⅛	13⅝
GnAutm	6⅛	6⅝
GnDevcs	4⅛	4⅝
GnRIEst	11	12½
GnReins s	152	153
GenRad	46⅛	47⅛
GlobeLf	34½	34⅝
GovEFn	9½	10
GreenM	31⅝	31⅛
GreyAdv	51	52½
Glfintst	28⅛	31
Gyrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	50⅛	50⅝
Hardwke	9⅝	10⅛
HrpRow	9	9⅛
HarpGp	57	57½
HarlHtl	17⅛	18
HenrdF	34⅛	35½
Holobm	2⅝	3
Hoover	16⅛	16⅝
HarizRs	3⅝	4
HyattInt	24⅝	25
IMSInt s	17	17⅛
Intralnd	6⅛	7
IntelCo	77⅛	78
IntrcEnr	5⅝	5⅝
IntmtGs	12⅛	12½
InBkWsh	11⅛	11⅝
Intersil	26⅛	27
IwaSoUt	22⅛	23⅛
Jamsby	22⅝	23
Jerrico	25⅛	26½
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JostynM	20⅛	21⅛
KaissT pf	18⅛	19⅛
Kaivar	1⅝	2⅛
Kaman	21⅛	22⅛
KmpAm	9⅝	10⅛
KateGre	[illegible]	5-16
Kaysam	4	4⅛
KellySv s	32½	33⅛
Kauffel	21½	22⅛
Kimball	16½	16⅝
Kinglnt	4⅛	4⅝
KloofG	34⅛	34½
KnapeV	17	17½
Kratos s	14⅛	15
Kulicke	30½	30⅝
Lancein	24	24⅛
LandRes	3⅝	4
LaneCo	26⅛	26⅝
LibNtLf	19⅝	19⅝
Lfinvs	20⅝	21⅛
LidStor	7½	7⅝
LinBcst	52	52⅝
Logetrn	14⅝	15⅛
MCIC	9⅝	9⅝
MGFOll	19⅛	19⅝
MSIDat	8½	8⅝
ModsGE	15½	15⅝
MagelPet	7⅝	7⅝
MagmP	27⅝	28⅛
MajrRt	19⅛	19⅝
Malfkrt	35½	35⅝
Marlon s	15⅝	15½
MaulLP	26½	28
MayPet	30⅛	30½
MaynOll	16⅛	16½
McCorm	24	24⅛
McFarlE	14⅝	15
McQuay	12½	12½
MeyerF	27⅛	27⅝
MidlsxW	18⅛	19½
MdldCap	8⅝	9⅛
MidlRes	17-16	1¼
MidlBks	20	20⅝
Millipr	35⅛	35⅝
MissVlG	15	15⅝
Molex s	35⅝	35⅝
MonfCol	4⅛	4⅝
ManuCp	18⅛	18⅝
MoorePd	27	27⅛
MoranB	37⅝	37⅝
MoraRes	14	14
Morsntn	12½	13⅝
MotClub	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	30	31
NNCp	4	4⅛
NoroCp	33⅛	35
NDiaCp	19⅛	19⅝
NwldRE	16½	17⅛
NJNGas	17⅛	17⅝
NickOG	27⅛	33
Nicolet s	21⅛	21⅝
NielsnA	30⅛	30½
NielsnB	29⅛	30⅛
NoCarGs	14⅛	14⅝
NoEOIl un	76⅛	78
NwINGs	14⅛	14⅝
NwstPS	15	15⅝
Noxell	21⅛	21⅝
Nucorp	16⅝	16⅝
OgilvyM	24⅛	24⅝
OhioCas	36⅛	36⅝
OhFerro	13⅛	13⅝
OtterTP	21	21⅛
PCAInt	8⅛	8⅝
PabstB	13⅛	13⅛
PcGaR	21⅛	22⅛
PauleyP	15⅛	15⅝
PavlsGs	14⅝	15
PeerMf	[illegible]	[illegible]
PengEnt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pentair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petrolit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petflbon	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhilaNat	[illegible]	[illegible]
PierceSS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinkrtn	[illegible]	[illegible]
PionHiB	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plastine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Possis	[illegible]	[illegible]
PresGM	[illegible]	[illegible]
PrsStevn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proprp	[illegible]	[illegible]
PbSvNC	[illegible]	[illegible]
PurtBen	[illegible]	[illegible]
PutDCap	[illegible]	[illegible]
QuakrCh	[illegible]	[illegible]
RapenPr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raychm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raymnd	[illegible]	[illegible]
ReevCm	[illegible]	[illegible]
RepNLife	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoadEx	[illegible]	[illegible]
RobbMy s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raselon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
RusStov	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sadlier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeco	[illegible]	[illegible]
StHelGd	[illegible]	[illegible]
StPaul	[illegible]	[illegible]
ScanDt	[illegible]	[illegible]
ScriepH	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sensor	[illegible]	[illegible]
SvcMer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svcmst s	[illegible]	[illegible]
ShMed s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shawml	[illegible]	[illegible]
SolldSts	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCalwtr	[illegible]	[illegible]
SwEtSv	[illegible]	[illegible]
SwnEnr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
StdMicro	[illegible]	[illegible]
StdRegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
StanHP	[illegible]	[illegible]
SterlSt	[illegible]	[illegible]
StrawCl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Subaru	[illegible]	[illegible]
SuperEl	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIME DC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tandem s	[illegible]	[illegible]
TecumP	[illegible]	[illegible]
TelcmA s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiprary	[illegible]	[illegible]
TomisOil	[illegible]	[illegible]
TricoPd	[illegible]	[illegible]
TroyGld s	[illegible]	[illegible]
TysonFd	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnMcGll	[illegible]	[illegible]
USEnr	[illegible]	[illegible]
USSurg	[illegible]	[illegible]
USTrck	[illegible]	[illegible]
UVaBsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnPenP	[illegible]	[illegible]
ValBkAr	[illegible]	[illegible]
VallecCp	[illegible]	[illegible]
VanDus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vrcolat s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Velcro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victrasl	[illegible]	[illegible]
VideoCp	[illegible]	[illegible]
VaNBsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
WshEnr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldtr	[illegible]	[illegible]
WellsGa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldys	[illegible]	[illegible]
WstDref	[illegible]	[illegible]
WDoor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wpbld	[illegible]	[illegible]
WmWts	[illegible]	[illegible]
WmorC	[illegible]	[illegible]
WoodLat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrtghw	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUtc	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅝	5⅜	HuntH	.28f	2.4	8	39	9¼	8⅞	8¼	—1
17	10⅞	HuskyO s				3579	u17¼	16¼	17	+ ⅜
		—I—I—I—								
9⅝	4⅛	ICH	.20	2.6	5	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	ICM	1.25e	6.9	14	19	18	17⅝	18	
7⅝	3⅝	IPS Ind	.20	2.8	5	13	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
37	10	IMC	.28	2.0	8	34	14⅛	14	14¼	
22⅝	8½	IRT Pr	.90	7.2	9	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
30½	28⅝	ImpOil	pf1.40		9	222	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
2⅝	⅞	IntlightSv			13		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	⅜	InstrSys			9	272	13-16	¾	¾	
37⅝	7⅝	IntegRes			8	84	12½	11⅝	12½	
22⅝	9	IntCtyGs	g.32			227	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
18½	8⅛	Intrmk	s.16b	1.1	5	116	15¼	14½	15	+ ¼
4⅝	2¼	IntBakat			8	90	3	2⅞	3	
14½	5½	IntCtrls			11	59	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	IntProt	.30	5.2	5	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	12-16	IntStrtch			16	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	InvestFtg				8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	Ionics			11	23	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	9	IroqBrd	.40	3.0	23	13	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		—J—J—J—								
5⅝	2⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	8.6	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
17⅝	10⅝	Jacobs	.50	2.7	10	242	u19¼	17	18⅝	+ 1⅝
5⅝	3⅛	Jensen			6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅝	3	Jetero	.10e	1.3	17	41	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Jetronic			9	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	JohnPd	.181			14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	7⅝	JuplterP			15	71	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
18½	10⅝	Jupiter			6	34	11½	10⅝	11¼	+ ¼
		—K—K—K—								
11⅝	5	KTelIn	.40	3.6	29	64	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	3⅝	Kollstad	n		15	64	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	KapokT			12	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	11¼	KanalCp			18	106	27	26½	27	
14⅝	10	Keewin	.80a	6.2	6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Ketchm	.171	4.0	14	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25	8⅝	Key Ph	n.03b	.2	78	48	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	KinArk			9	37	3	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅝	15⅝	KingRad	.40	2.0	7	21	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
137½	23⅝	KirbyEx			21	3	132	132	132	— ½
2	1⅝	Klt Mfg				20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7¼	Kleinerts				20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	14¼	Knogo n			16	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
		—L—L—L—								
4⅝	2⅝	LSB	.191	4.8	7	8	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.5	13	14	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	4.0	9	17	5	5	5	— ⅛
14	2⅝	LakeSh				78	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
14	7⅝	Landmk			130	52	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	LazKap	.40	3.0	5	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅝	14⅝	LeaRnf	.60	2.4	10	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	LeePh			33	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅝	12	LehighP			8	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LeisureT			20		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	LibtyFb	.56t	11.4		6	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Lightolr	.30	3.0	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	LincAm			21	63	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	LloydsE				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Lodge	.12e	2.5	18	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
28⅝	18⅝	Lohmn	1.28	4.7	9	7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
50⅝	17⅝	LoewT	wt			127	49⅛	48⅛	49	— ½
25⅝	11⅝	Logicon	.10e	.4	11	26	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	LaGen s	.56	4.9	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅝	LouisCe	1.64	4.8	6	27	u34	32⅛	34	+ 2⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LundyEl			3	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Lydall	.70	9.5	11	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	LynchCp			5	197	u 6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
		—M—M—M—								
14⅝	5⅝	MCO Hldg			6	530	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	MCO Res				108	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	MPO			17	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	MacAnFor			12	43	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
14⅝	5	Macks	.20	1.5	13	17	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Macrod			52	51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10	MePS	1.92	11.	6	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	Magood			13	24	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	ManrC	s.50	3.0	13	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Marlndg			7	165	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝	+ 1-16
21	16⅝	Marm	pf2.25	11.		48	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
3	2	MarshF				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	Marshin	.44f	4.5	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MartPr	.201			15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Masind				19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅝	17	MtlRsh	.12	.4	20	53	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	Matrix	s		20	15	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MaulTec	.14	3.3	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅝	⅛	McCro	wt			4	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
9⅝	5⅝	McDow	n.13t	1.7	48	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	McKeon			5	52	5	5	5	
20⅝	12⅝	Means	1.32	7.1	6	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
11⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.56	5.8	4	58	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
30⅝	26⅝	Medgnx	.84	2.8	5	14	30⅛	30	30	
14⅝	11⅝	Meenan	s.24	1.8	5	29	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Menoint	.28	5.5	16	25	5⅛	5	5	
13⅝	9⅝	MEMCo	1.04	8.2	6	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6	MercSL	.50b	4.3	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅝	7⅝	MetPro	s.20	1.7	12	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Metex	.40	3.7	14	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	19⅝	Metptb	.32	.9	29	72	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— 1⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Metrocar			29	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen			6	67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	8⅝	MichSug	.40a	1.9	4	56	u21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	MichS	pf.24	7.4		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅝	7⅝	MidldCo	.30	2.4	5	30	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	MidlGls	.40b	3.9	17	62	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
54	40	MlnP	pf7.36	11.		z180	70	70	70	+ 4⅛
5⅝	3½	MissslT			2	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	22	MtchIE	s.20	.5	18	508	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	MoogB	n.24	1.8	10	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14	19	Moog A	n.24	1.9	10	55	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	MtgGth	1.03e	8.2	10	24	u12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MtrnSh	.08t		11	3	3½	3½	3½	
9⅝	7⅝	MotlSM	.20	2.5	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	Movielab	.52t	7.4	6	188	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		—N—N—N—								
22⅝	12⅝	NFC	.20	1.0	22	191	21⅛	20½	21	— ⅛
26⅝	7⅝	Narda	.28	1.1	16	104	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	NCnvSt	.40	4.1	8	15	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	NatEdu	1.85t	8.1	7	68	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
26⅝	13⅝	NtHltE			9	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	NtKinney				51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	NtPatent				138	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	NtSecR	.60a	6.0	8	49	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	NtSilvr				7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	NtSpinn	.28	4.4	4	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	NelsLB	.42t	7.5	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅝	17⅝	NHamp	1.20	4.2	7	35	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Nidria	.06e	4.8	11	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅝	13⅝	NMxAr	.28	1.2	34	17	26	25⅛	25⅛	— 1⅛
14⅝	7½	NPlaRt	.36	8.7	11	6	11	11	11	
7⅝	5⅝	NProc	.48	9.2	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	18	NYTim	1	4.2	8	41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Newcor	.66	4.1	5	2	16	16	16	
7⅝	2⅝	Nexus				22	5	5	5	
3⅝	1⅝	Noelind			3	1	2	2	2	
4⅝	2⅝	Nolex			21	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Norl	pf 1.50	9.4		19	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
8⅝	4⅝	Nortek	.08	1.3	5	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	15⅝	NoARoy	.28	1.8	11	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	NoCdO	n		25	61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
40	29	NIPS	pf4.25	11.		218	39	38⅛	39	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	NuclDta			8	37	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
33⅝	21⅝	Numac	s.20			185	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
		—O—O—O—								
10⅝	4	OEA	.20e	2.2	13	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.7	6	34	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	OhArt		4.2		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8	OhSealy	.72	8.0	6	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Olloind	.40e	4.4	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
56	32⅝	OOkiep	.57e	1.7	7	z100	54	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	8⅝	OrloleH	1a	4.4	4	46	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 1⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Ormand			12	8	4	4	4	
6⅝	4⅝	Orrox	n		8	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	OverSsec				6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	OzarkA			8	151	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		—P—Q—								
1⅝	⅛	PNBMt	wt			35	15-16	⅛	⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	11.		12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	11.		1	12	12	12	
11⅝	8⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	12.		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	PGEpfG	1.28	12.		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅝	17	PGEpfW	2.57	12.		15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	PGEpfV	2.37	12.		30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅝	17⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	12.		7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22⅝	17⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	12.		23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	PGEpfH	1.12	11.		2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	12.		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PGEpfM	1.96	12.		6	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	12.		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	12.		27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	PGEpfI	1.09	12.		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	28⅝	PacLt	pf4.36	11.		z50	38	38	38	—1
40⅝	31	PacLt	pf4.50	11.		z150	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	32⅝	PacLt	pf4.75	11.		z5000	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
44⅝	37	PacPLpf	5	11.		z25	43½	43½	43½	—1
24⅝	18	PacTrst	1.20	5.0	11	12	24	23⅛	24	
27⅝	12	PageP	p n			99	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	26	PalCp	s.44	1.1	21	z29	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	PalomrF				4	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
39⅝	18¾	Paradyn s			32	290	37½	36⅝	37¼	— ⅛
42⅝	22	Parsons s	1	2.6	12	95	39⅝	38	38⅝	— 1¼
8	5⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.3	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17	9	Patagon	.50t	3.0	7	38	17	16⅝	16⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	PatPtl	wt			117	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
14¼	6¾	PeerTu	.40	5.0	6	2	8	8	8	
30¼	14¼	PenEM	.80a	2.8	9	32	29⅝	28½	28½	— 1⅛
16	11¾	PenTr	1.20	8.4	5	22	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	PECo	.73t	28.	53	46	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	18	PenRE	1.90	7.8	10	x42	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ¾
14⅝	8⅝	PenrlI n	.15	1.4	9	107	10½	10⅛	10½	
1⅞	1	Pentron			6	1	1	1	1	
35¾	25⅝	PepBoys	1.08b	3.3	6	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
36¼	12½	PepCom	.80	2.2	14	38	36½	36¼	36½	
21¼	11¼	Perini	.40	2.4	9	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
11¼	9½	PerryDr	n.28	2.7	7	18	11	10½	10½	— ¼
25¼	11⅞	PetLew	s2.161	9.3	11	88	23½	23	23¼	— ⅛
14¼	10	PetLe	pf1.65	13.		16	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	PhilLD	.52r	8.3	3	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Phoenix				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17½	7¾	PicNPay	.32	2.8	7	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	PionrSys			7	19	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	PionTx	.20t			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	PitWVa	.56a	9.5	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
57¼	30⅝	PitDM	1.60	2.9	6	6	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
38½	27	Pittway	1.65	5.1	6	45	32½	32¼	32¼	
7½	3⅛	Pizzain			8	24	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
20¼	13¼	PlacrDv g	s			46	19⅛	18	18	—1
12⅝	6¼	PlantInd			18	64	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PlyGm	.40	4.3	5	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
22⅝	15⅝	PneuSc	1a	4.5	10	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
3⅝	1¼	Polaron				11	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
24	13⅝	PostCp	.50	3.0	10	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
38⅝	15⅝	PrairieO	s			7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
22	11⅝	PrattLmb	1.10	5.9	11	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
7⅝	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	6.5	6	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	PrattR	pf.66	11.		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
26⅝	16⅛	PrenHa	1.48	6.8	8	26	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	PresRIB	.20	6.7	3	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅛	PrpCT	1.52e	6.6	15	11	u23	22½	23	+ ⅝
12⅝	8⅝	ProvGas	1.20	9.8	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
44	28⅝	PSCol	pf4.25	11.		z100	38	38	38	+1
25½	17⅝	PaSP	pfD2.34	12.		320	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
22⅝	9	PulteH	.32	1.5	5	61	u23	21⅞	21½	— ⅜
11¼	4⅝	PuntaG			5	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
13⅝	8	Punta	pf1.10	9.1		29	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
14½	6	QualInn	n.50	3.6	7	30	14	14	14	— ⅛
13½	7	Quebcr	g.25e	2.6	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
		—R—R—R—								
9	3½	REDM			9	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6	2½	RET				10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
46½	37⅝	RET	pf 4.38	9.5		3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
23⅛	12⅝	RHMed	.20a	.9	9	47	u23⅛	23	23¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	RPS			60	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	RSC	.10	2.5	11	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Ragan	.12	1.4	7	420	u 8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	15	Rnch s	.25	1.0	18	58	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	15⅝	RangrO s				508	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
39½	21½	Ransbrg	s1	2.6	9	11	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	RapAm	wt			62	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	2	RathP			43	27	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
34½	16½	Raylnd	.52	1.6	7	36	32½	31	32	— ½
29½	17	REInv	2.20	7.4	13	7	u29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	RlincT	.95e	12.		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Redlaw				12	15-16	13-16	15-16	
8	4	RefaTr	.32	4.6	5	2	7	7	7	
15⅝	12⅝	RegalB	s.64	4.7	7	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
79⅝	35½	RepNY	2.52	3.2	5	17	79⅝	78½	79¼	+ 1⅝
26⅝	25	RepNY	wt			26	u26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
20	12	ReshCot	.32	1.8	12	84	18½	18	18	— ⅛
51½	20⅛	Resrt A	s		5	433	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	7½	Resrt	wt			70	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
74	29	Resrt B			6	z1050	40⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2	RestAssc			5	40	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	RexNore			12	27	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	RibletP	.12	2.5	4	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	23⅝	RichTC	n.60e	2.5	11	78	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	25⅝	RichTC pf	n2.50	9.5		52	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Robotch				38	7		7	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Robiln	.12	2.0	10		6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
20⅝	11½	Rockway	.7b	6.9	6	3	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
28⅝	17	Rogers	.12	.5	15	24	22⅛	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅛	Rossmr			34	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	RoyPalm				40	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Rudick	pf.56	5.7		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3	1½	Rusco				63	2⅛	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RBW Cp			26	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	10	Russell	.68	4.1	6	109	u16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
		—S—S—S—								
7⅝	3½	SFM	.24	3.4	10	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
14⅝	9	SGL	.38b	2.6	6	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
9⅝	4½	SSP			3		6	6	6	
25⅝	20	Sage s			26	116	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	Salem	.40a	2.6	9	12	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ½
7⅝	2	SCarlo	.07r	1.4		40	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
24	15	SDgo	pf2.47	13.		6	19½	19⅝	19½	
29	19⅝	SFrRE	1.76	6.2	17	3	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
5	11-16	SFRE	wt			17	6⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
23⅝	17	SanJW	1.75	7.2	6	2	u23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Sandgte	.50	7.8	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7	3	Sargent			80	13	4⅝	4	4	
9⅝	7	SoundrL	s.30	3.3	6	2	9	9	9	
29⅝	16½	Schnult	1a	3.4	5	7	29⅝	29	29	
17½	4½	Schiller	.10e	.8	8	20	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
7⅝	4	SchoolP	.40	6.2		115	6½	6⅛	6½	
4⅝	2⅛	Schrodr			7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6	Schwab	.30	4.0	7	15	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	3.2	8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
96½	33	ScurryR	s		16	z550	91	89⅝	90	+ ⅛
14⅝	11½	Sealect	s		8	52	14⅝	14	14½	— ⅛
6	3	Seapt	pf.28k			z100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	4⅛	Searsind			4	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	SecCap			17	35	4	4	4	
23⅝	10¼	SelsDel	s		17	331	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Selas	.40	4.8	7	32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	SelloAsc			6	14	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
13	5⅝	Semtch	.34b	2.9	20	73	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco	.44	5.8	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	Serva			11	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	SetonCo	.50b	5.5	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	ShoerS	.40e	8.9	5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Sharon	.36	6.0	10	77	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Shawin	.30	6.5	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	SheltrR			6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	Showbt	1	5.1	7	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
28⅝	14½	Sierrcn	s.30	1.5	13	56	u20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ½
13	6⅝	Sifco	.32	3.6	9	17	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Sikes A	.40a	4.4	3	25	u 9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst				73	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Solitron			13	88	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	10	SorgPap	.59r	5.4	2	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Soundsn	.20	3.1		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	SCEd	pf1.02	11.		4	10	10	10	
11⅝	7⅝	SCEd	pf1.08	11.		4	10	10	10	— ⅛
12⅝	8	SCEd	pf1.19	12.		1	10	10	10	— ⅛
16	10⅝	SCEd	pf1.45	10.		6	14	14	14	+ ½
25⅝	15⅝	SCEd	pf2.30	11.		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
83⅝	51	SCEd	pf7.58	11.		1	70	70	70	+2
14	6⅝	Spector	.43r	5.2	6	32	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Spectro	.19t	2.3		42	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5⅝	2½	SpedOP	.20r	5.9	9	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Spencer	.20	2.8	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Splentex	.24	4.2	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	11⅞	StdMetl				137	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
22⅝	10⅝	StProd	.60	4.1		6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
33	21⅝	StdShr	2.141	6.6	7	20	32½	32½	32½	
10⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.8	13	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	StanAv	.80	5.7	7	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Stanwd			4	10	5⅝	5	5½	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	StarSup	.80	6.7	3	22	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
1⅝	¾	Stardust				5	1½	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
8	2½	StarrtHo			6	21	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Steelmt	.28b	3.0	3	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	SterlEl			9	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Stevknit				7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
28½	14⅝	StrutW	.30b	1.3	31	3	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	SueAnn	.24b	8.7	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21½	14⅝	SumitEn	n.20	1.0	18	28	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	SunCityI	.25	7.1	10	1	3½	3½	3½	
96¼	25⅝	Sundnc	.04e			330	60⅝	58½	59⅝	+ ⅛
10	7⅝	SunJr s	.32	4.8	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	SupFdS	.40b	2.7	8	24	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Supind	.061			17	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg	.36	3.6	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
46¼	34⅝	Supron s			36	61	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Susqueh			27	46	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Susan	pf 1	13.		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Synlov	.32b	3.8	7	3	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex	1.20	3.1	11	107	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	18⅝	Sysco	.52	1.8	9	x6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng			13	148	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	SysPln	.24	2.9	6	22	8¼	8¼	8¼	
		—T—T—T—								
9⅝	3⅝	TEC	.08	1.6	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	1⅝	TFI			6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	TIE s			34	508	u10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	TabPd	.20	1.1	5	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10	TandB	.40	2.4	8	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
9	3⅝	Tannet	.28b	5.7	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Tasty	1.28b	9.2	19	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
5⅝	2	TechSym			18	29	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6	TechOp			9	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	TechTp			46	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Tectrol	.28	3.9	7	7	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅝	Telflex	.50	1.7	11	36	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Telscl			13	92	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Tenney s			12	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	TerraC	.10e	1.1	8	257	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
10⅝	6½	TetraT				12	10⅝	10	10	
12⅝	6⅝	TexasAir	.16	1.4	2	478	11⅝	11¼	11½	
2⅝	⅝	ThorCp				11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅝	19½	Thriftm	1.48	4.8	3	23	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ¼
9½	3⅝	Tidwell			11	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
41½	28½	TolEd	pf4.25	12.		275	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	ToppsG				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17½	12⅝	TorinCo	1	6.3	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
31⅝	16⅝	TotlPet	g.48		13	122	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	TolPet	wt			188	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	TownCtry			8	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Towner	s.67e	3.0		918	u22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
8½	4⅝	TransLux	.10e	1.4	7	18	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	TranOil	.05e	.4		130	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	TrnsTec	n.28	3.2	9	126	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Tradwy	.28	4.6	7	6	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	TriaCo	.20	2.2		20	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
28	8½	TriIOll n			40	422	24½	23⅝	24	+1
10½	5⅝	TuboMx s			9	278	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
37½	25	TurnrC	2.20	6.5	6	14	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	TwinFr	.28	4.4	10	15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		—U—U—U—								
15	5⅝	URS	.40	3.0	12	66	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ½
7⅝	4	Unimax			6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Unimax	pf			2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅝	13	UAirPd	.68	3.8	13	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
5⅝	4	UnAsbst				17	4⅝	4 13-16	4⅝	
2½	1½	UnFoods	.15e	7.5	10	139	2⅛	2	2	
7⅝	4	UNatCp			14	24	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	UnRitln	1.03e	8.7	12	652	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ 1⅛
7⅝	5⅝	URepIn			47	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
7½	2⅝	USAir	wt			23	7	6⅝	6⅝	
46	27	USAir	pf 3	6.5		14	46	46	46	
20⅝	10	USFiltr	.36	1.8	9	174	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	UnivClg	.05	.6	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34	13⅝	UnivRs	.36	1.1	17	74	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— 1⅛
18⅝	7⅝	UnivRu	.72	8.5	6	15	8½	8½	8½	
		—V—V—V—								
18⅝	11½	VallyRs	n1.24	8.5	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Valmac	.28t			24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
10	6½	Valspar	.44	5.7	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	ValueL	.07e	1.5		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	VermtA	.32b	2.1	7	76	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Verattrn	.10	.9	8	87	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Veriplo	.10b	2.2	4	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Viatech				17	1⅝	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	Vicon n			9	51	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Virco	.081		9	18	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Vishay	.53t	4.2	10	18	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	VisualG	.20	3.1	10	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13	4½	VolMer	.12e	2.6	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Voplex	.32	5.5	11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	VulcCp	.24	3.8	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		—W—W—W—								
5½	2	WTC				497	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Wackht	.48b	4.2	8	55	u10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	WodelEq				11	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
37⅝	14½	Wainoco	s.12	.4	38	180	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	—1
33⅝	13⅝	Walbr n	.28	1.9	10	11	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
25	18⅝	Walco	.88b	3.8	6	5	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	WallcS	.28	4.0	4	5	7	7	7	
41⅝	17½	Wang B	.16	.4	24	200	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.2	22	85	37⅝	36⅝	37	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	WardsCo	.20	1.6	4	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	WshHm				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	WshPost	.44	2.4	7	83	18½	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
37⅝	25½	WRIT	2.22	6.3	18	9	37	37	37	
8⅝	5⅝	Watsco	.30	4.5	7	x5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	14⅝	Wthfrd	n1.171	3.4	16	48	34½	33⅝	34¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Welman	.06e	1.5		3	4	4	4	
24⅝	8⅝	WeldTu	s.30	3.0	4	13	10	10	10	
5⅝	4	Wellco	.25e	5.0		1	5	5	5	
10	6½	WescoFn	.32	5.3	5	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
36⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn	g s.70	2.4		270	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	12⅝	WstFln	.52	2.6	3	36	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	WhitCbl	.051			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	Whitehall			13	43	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	7	Wichita	.45t	3.2	23	41	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	WillcxG			3	14	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	Wmhous	.70	3.2	8	62	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	WilsnB				101	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
48	29⅝	WisP	pf4.50	10.		z1080	44	44	44	+ 3⅝
3	1⅝	WolfHB	.20e	8.4	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Wdstrm	.60	7.1	6	12	8½	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	WkWear	.44	3.4	7	90	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅝
24	9⅝	WwEngy n			29	165	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	
24½	12	Wrather	.05e	.3	8		18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6½	⅝	WrightH	g			138	3⅝	3 11-16	3 11-16	— 1-16
18	11	Wyans s	.48	3.1	6	144	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	WymBn	.72b	5.1	6	22	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
		—X—Y—Z—								
10⅝	4⅝	Zimmer	.36	4.8	8	28	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛

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Olympic Games Summaries



Associated Press

TOP SHOT — Romania's Corneliu Ion takes aim during the Olympic's rapid fire pistol event. He tied with Jurgen Wiefel of East Germany and Gerhard Petritsch of Austria with a score of 596 but won the shoot-out to capture the gold medal. Wiefel finished second and Petritsch third.

SHOOTING
Rapid Fire Pistol
Final

1, Corneliu Ion, Romania, 596 points (won shoot-off). 2, Jurgen Wiefel, East Germany, 596 points. 3, Gerhard Petritsch, Austria, 596. 4, Vladas Turla, USSR, 595. 5, Roberto Ferraris, Italy, 595. 6, Afonasy Kuzmin, USSR, 595. 7, Marin Stan, Romania, 595. 8, Rafael Rodriguez, Cuba, 594. 9, Gil San Sob, North Korea, 594. 10, Laszlo Orban, Hungary, 593. 11, Andreas Franke, East Germany, 593. 12, Ivan Mandov, Bulgaria, 592. Gianfranco Mantelli, Italy, 592. 14, Andrzej Macur, Poland, 591. Jozef Zapedzki, Poland, 591.

50-Meter Free Pistol

1, Aleksandr Melentev, USSR, 581. (World and Olympic record). 2, Harald Vollmar, East Germany, 568. 3, Lubtcho Diakov, Bulgaria, 565.

Small Bore Rifle
Prone Position

1, Karoly Varga, Hungary, 599. (tie with world record held by eight persons). 2, Hellfried Heilfort, East Germany, 599. (tie world record). 3, Petar Zaprianov, Bulgaria, 598.

Small-bore Rifle
Three Positions

1, Viktor Vlasov, USSR, (prone position 398, standing position 378, kneeling position 397). 1,173. (WR: old record, 1,172, Nonka Matova, Bulgaria, 1976). 2, Bernd Hartstein, East Germany, (399, 374, 393). 1,166. 3, Sven Johansson, Sweden, (398, 379, 388), 1,165.

Clay Target Trap

1, Luciano Giovannetti, Italy, 198 points. 2, Rustam Yambulatov, USSR, 196. 3, Jorg Damme, East Germany, 196.

Running Boar Target

1, Igor Sokolov, USSR, (normal run 298, fast run 291), 589 points (WR; old record 581, Thomas Pfeffer, East Germany). 2, Thomas Pfeffer, East Germany, (297, 292), 589. 3, Alexandr Gazov, USSR, (298, 289), 587.

Skeet
After 150 Pigeons

1, Francisco Perez, Spain, 149. 2, Celso Giardini, Italy, 149. 3, Guillermo Torres, Cuba, 148.4. Roberto Castrillo, Cuba, 148. 5, Ari Westergard, Finland, 148. 6, Tomaz Imnaishvili, USSR, 148.7. Hans Kield Rasmussen, Denmark, 148. 8, Johannes Pierik, Netherlands, 147. 9, Pavel Pulda, Czechoslovakia, 147. 10, Alexandr Sokolov, USSR, 147. 11, Lars-Goran Carlsson, Sweden, 147. 12, Kees Vanleperen, Netherlands, 147.

EQUESTRIAN
Individual Dressage
Second of the three days

1, Jacek Wierzchowiecki, Poland, on Bastion, 43.00. 2, Jacek Daniluk, Poland, on Len, 49.20. 3, Miroslaw Szlapka, Poland, on Erywan, 52.40. 4, Yuri Salnikov, USSR, on Pintset, 53.00. 4, Yocupicio *Manuel Mendivil, Mexico*, on Remember, 53.00. 6, Valery Volkov, USSR, on Tskhetl, 54.00. 7, Federico Euro Roman, Italy, on Rossinan, 54.40. 7, Rios David Barcena, Mexico, on Bombona, 54.40. 9, Marina Sciocchetti, Italy, on Rohan de Lechereo, 55.20. 10, Stanislaw Jasinski, Poland, on Hangar, 55.80.

Team Summary: 1, Poland, 144.60. 2, Soviet Union, 164.20. 3, Mexico, 169.40. 4, Italy, 170.80. 5, Bulgaria, 191.60. 6, Hungary, 195.20. 7, India, 239.80.

DIVING
Women
Platform Preliminary

Dive 1: Jenny Donnet, Australia, 28.14. Servard Emirzyan, USSR, 37.80. Kerstin Krause, East Germany, 32.16. Marion Saunders, Britain, 29.28. Martina Jaschke, East Germany, 36.96. Annie Lilleberg, Sweden, NP. Antonette Wilken, Zimbabwe, 30.72. Ildiko Kelemen, Hungary, 32.16. Valerie McFarlane, Australia, 30.72. Ramona Wenzel, East Germany, 32.64. Yelena Matyushenko, USSR, 43.20. Guadalupe Canseco, Mexico, 32.64. Dana Chmelarova, Czechoslovakia, 28.56. Elsa Tenorio, Mexico, 32.64. Liana Tsotadze, USSR, 34.02. Lindsey Fraser, Britain, 29.76. *Ewa Kucinska, Poland*, 33.48. Susanne Vetteskog, Sweden, 31.20.

Dive 2: Donnet, 31.92. Emirzyan, 46.17. Krause, 35.10. Saunders, 33.60. Jaschke, 39.96. Lilleberg, NP. Wilken, 30.21. Kelemen, 35.10. McFarlane, 34.72. Wenzel, 44.73. Matyushenko, 42.18. Canseco, 34.80. Chmelarova, 35.34. Tenorio, 34.56. Tsotadze, 35.18. Fraser, 34.02. Kucinska, 38.40. Vetteskog, 36.48.

Dive 3: Donnet, 37.20. *Emirzyan*, 45.00. *Krause*, 37.80. Saunders, 34.02. Jaschke, 46.20. Lilleberg, NP. Wilken, 25.20. Kelemen, 33.39. McFarlane, 25.40. Wenzel, 38.34. Matyushenko, 47.40. Canseco, 30.78. Chmelarova, 40.20. Tenorio, 40.20. Tsotadze, 42.60. Fraser, 39.86. Kucinska, 30.24. Vetteskog, 34.02.

More Sports On Page 15

FENCING
Women
Foil
Individual Final

1, Pascale Trinquet, France, 21-16. 2, Magda Maros, Hungary, 23-17. 3, Barbara Wysoczanska, Poland, 19-18. 4, Ecaterina Stahl, Romania, 19-21. *5, Brigitte Latrl-Gaudin, France, 20-22. 6, Dorina Vaccaroni, Italy, 14-22.*

Men
Sabre

1, Viktor Krovopuskov, USSR (24-17). 2, Mikhail Burtsev, USSR (23-18). 3, Imre Gedovari, Hungary, (23-21). 4, Vassil Etropolski, Bulgaria, (17-23). 5, Khristo Etropolski, Bulgaria, (19-21). 6, *Michele Maffei, Italy, (15-27).*

BOXING
105 Pounds

Hipolito Ramos, Cuba, def. Farid Salman Mahdi, Iraq, (points); Gyorgy Gedo, Hungary, def. Charles Lubulwa, Uganda, (1st round); Ismail Moustafov, Bulgaria, def. Gerry Hawkins, Ireland, (points); and Ahmed Siad, Algeria, def. Lincoln Salcedo, Ecuador, (points).

Dietmar Geilich, East Germany, def. Pedro Manuel Nieves, Venezuela, (points); Angel Herrera, Cuba, def. Geza Tumbas, Yugoslavia, (points); Dumitru Schiopu, Romania, def. Antti Juntumaa, Finland, (points); Li Byong Uk, *North Korea, def. Gilbert Ososa, Mexico*, (points); and Shamil Sabyrov, USSR, def. Joao *Manuel Miguel, Portugal*, (points).

126 pounds

Adolfo Horta, Cuba, def. Odd Bengtsson, Sweden, (points); Titi Cercel, Romania, def. Robert Gonczi, Hungary, (points); Fitzroy Brown, Guyana, def. Abilio Almeida Cabral, Angola, (points); Luis Pizarro, Puerto Rico, def. Jean Pierre Mberebe B, Cameroun, (3rd round); Sidnei Dalrovere, Brazil, def. Narendra Poma, Nepal, (1st round); Leoul Neorolo, Ethiopia, def. Romy Patrick Zialor, Seychelles, (points); Krzysztof Kosedowski, Poland, def. Yong Jo Gu, North Korea, (points); Delan Marovic, Yugoslavia, def. Miroslav Sandor, Czechoslovakia, (points); Peter Joseph Hanlon, Great Britain, def. Antonio Esparragoza, Venezuela, (points); Winfred Kabunda, Zambia, def. Takto Youtiya Homrasmy, Laos, (points); Barri Mcguigan, Ireland, def. Issack Mabushi, Tanzania, (points); Rudi Fink, E.Germany, def. Esmail Mohamad, Afghanistan, (1st round); Tzatcho Andreikovski, Bulgaria, def. William Azanor, Nigeria, (1st round); Viktor Rybakov, Soviet Union, def. Daniel Londos, France, (points); Rudi Fink, East Germany, def. Esmail Mohamad, Afghanistan, (1st round); and Carlos Gonzalez, Mexico, def. Ravsal Otgonbayar, *Mongolia*, (points).

132 Pounds

George Gilbody, Britain, def. Blackson Siukoko, Zambia, (points); Richard Nowakowski, East Germany, def. Geoffrey Nyeko, Uganda), (1st round); Galsandorj Batbileg, Mongolia, def. Jesper Garnell, Denmark, (points); Yordan Lessev, Bulgaria, def. Tibor *Dezamits, Hungary*, (points); and Viktor Demianenko, USSR, def. Jong Jo Ung, North Korea, (points).

145 Pounds

Viktor Savchenko, Soviet Union, def. Damir Skaro, Yugoslavia, (points); Christer Corpi, Sweden, def. Gbodolle Etienne Loco, Benin, (points); Manfred Trauten, East Germany, def. Kostadin Folev, Bulgaria, (points); and Tzatcho Andreikovski, Bulgaria, def. William Azanor, Nigeria, (1st round).

Over 179 Pounds

Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba, def. Solomon Ataga, Nigeria, (1st round); Grzegorz Skrzecz, Poland, def. William Isanguro, Tanzania,(1st round); and Petar Stoimenov, Bulgaria, def. Nacson Allouh, Syria, (2nd round).

SAILING
Soling

Wednesday's postponed third race: 1, Greece, 15:20:55, (00.00). 2, Brazil, 15:21:15, (03.00). 3, Soviet Union, 15:21:36, (05.70). 4, Poland, 15:22:35, (08.00). 5, East Germany, 15:22:44, (10.00). 6, Denmark, 15:22:50, (11.70). 7, Netherlands, 15:23:00, (13.00). 8, Switzerland, 15:23:03, (14.00). 9, Sweden, 15:23:44, (15.00).

Overall Standings: 1, East Germany, 23.0. 2, Holland 27.0. 3, Soviet Union, 28.4. 4, Brazil, 29.7. 5, Denmark, 31.7. 6, Greece, 32.4. 7, Switzerland, 47.00. 8, Poland, 47.70. 9, Sweden, 54.70.

Star

Wednesday's postponed third race: 1, Austria, 15:26:25, (00.00). 2, Soviet Union, 15:26:55, (03.00). 3, Netherlands, 15:27:30, (05.70). 4, Italy, 15:27:37, (08.00). 5, Finland, 15:27:42, (10.00). 6, Sweden, 15:28:18, (11.70). 7, East Germany, 15:28:24, *(13.00). 8, Spain, 15:28:43, (14.00). 9, Brazil*, 15:28:51, (15.00). 10, Hungary, 15:29:10, (16.00).

Overall Standings: 1, Austria, 13.7. 2, Soviet Union, 16.0. 3, Italy, 27.4. 4, Sweden, 33.4. 5, Holland, 41.7. 6, Denmark 43.0. 7, Spain, 52.70. 8, Hungary, 57.00. 9, Finland, 57.70. 10, Brazil, 61.00.

Flying Dutchman

Race 4: 1, USSR, 15:00:25, (00.00). 2, Spain, 15:01:12, (03.00). 3, East Germany, 15:02:39, (05.70). 4, Ireland, 15:03:10, (08.00). 5, Hungary, 15:03:14, (10.00). 6, Denmark, 15:03:17, (11.70). 7, Poland, 15:04:19, (13.00). 8, Netherlands, 15:04:54, (14.00). 9, Brazil, 15:05:14, (15.00). 10, Italy, 15:05:17, (16.00).

Overall Standings: 1, Spain, 19.0. 2, Soviet Union, 24.7. 3, Hungary, 30.7. 4, Ireland, 38.0. 5, East Germany, 38.7. 6, Brazil, 43.70. 7, Netherlands, 45.00. 8, Yugoslavia, 49.00. 9, Denmark, 51.10. 10, Italy, 62.70.

Tornado

Race 4: 1, Netherlands, 15:09:50, (00.00). 2, Denmark, 15:11:54, (03.00). 3, Brazil, 15:12:37, (05.70). 4, Finland. 5, Soviet Union. 6, Austria.

Overall Standings: 1, Brazil, 23.1. 2, Sweden 24.0. 3, Denmark, 24.7. 4, Holland, 28.0. 5, Finland, 29.7. 6, Soviet Union, 35.4. 7, Austria, 45.70. 8, East Germany, 55.00. 9, Poland, 60.00. 10, Bulgaria, 63.00.

WRESTLING
Greco-Roman Style
125 Pounds

1, Shamil Serikov, Soviet Union, def. 2, Jozef Lipien, Poland, (3.0-1.0). Lipien def. 3, Benni Ljungbeck, Sweden, (4.0-0.0).

150 Pounds

1, Stefan Rusu, Romania, def. 2, Andrzej Suprон, Poland, (3.0-1.0). Supron def. 3, Lars-Erik Skiold, Sweden, (4.0-0.0).

180 Pounds

1, Gennady Korban, Soviet Union, def. 3, Pavel Pavlov, Bulgaria, (3.0-1.0). Korban def. 2, Jan Dolgowicz, Poland, (3.0-1.0).

220 Pounds-and-up

1, Aleksandr Kolchinsky, Soviet Union, def. 2, Alexandr Tomov, Bulgaria, (3.0-1.0). Kolchinsky def. 3, Hassan Bchara, Lebanon, (4.0-1.0).

TRACK AND FIELD
Women
100-Meters Race
Round 2

(first 5 of each heat and one fastest loser advance to Round 3)

Heat 1: 1, Lyudmila Kondratyeva, USSR, 11.06. 2, Romy Muller, East Germany, 11.09. 3, Heather Hunte, Britain, 11.25. 4, Denise Boyd, Australia, 11.35. 5, Maria Chichkova, Bulgaria, 11.47. 6, Emma Sulter, France, 11.48. 7, Brigitte Senglaub, Switzerland, 11.56. 8, Marisa Masullo, Italy, 11.57.

Heat 2: 1, Marlies Gohr, East Germany, 11.12. 2, *Kathryn Smallwood, Britain*, 11.24. 3, *Natalya Bochina*, USSR, 11.30. 4, Sofka Popova, Bulgaria, 11.42. 5, Laureen Beckles, France, 11.54. 6, Obuzeme Nsenu, Nigeria, 11.55. 7, Deborah Wells, Australia, 11.66. 8, Rose Allwood, Jamaica, 11.69.

Heat 3: 1, Ingrid Auerswald, *East Germany*, 11.12. 2, Sonia Lannaman, Britain, 11.20. 3, Linda Haglund, Sweden, 11.31. 4, Vera Anisimova, USSR, 11.33. 5, Chantal Rega, France, 11.40. 6, Rufina Uba, Nigeria, 11.60.

Javelin
Final

1, Maria Colon, Cuba, 224 feet, 5 inches. 2, Saida Gunba, USSR, 222-3½. 3, Ute Hommola, East Germany, 218 4½. 4, Ute Richter, East Germany, 218-3½. 5, Ivanka Vantcheva, Bulgaria, 214-6. 6, Tatyana Biryulina, USSR, 213-6. 7, Zorgo Eva Raduly, Romania, 210-3. 8, Ruth Fuchs, East Germany, 209-9¼.

800-Meters Race
Semi Finals

(first three in each heat and two fastest among losers advance to final)

Heat 1: 1, Olga Mineyeva, USSR, 1:57.5. 2, Martina Kampfert, East Germany, 1:58.1. 3, Tatyana Providokhina, USSR, 1:58.3. 4, Nikolina Chtereva, Bulgaria, 1:58.9. 5, Gabriella Dorio, Italy, 1:59.0. 6, Doina Besliu, Romania, 2:00.8. 7, Elzbieta Katolik, Poland, 2:01.1. 8, Anne-Marie van Nuffel, Belgium, 2:02.8.

Heat 2: 1, Nadezhda Olizarenko, USSR, 1:57.7. 2, Hildegard Ullrich, East Germany, 1:58.7. 3, Jolanta Januchta, Poland, 1:58.9. 4, Fita Lovin, Romania, *1:59.2. 5, Vesela Yatzinska, Bulgaria*, 1:59.9. 6, Totka Petrova, Bulgaria, 2:00.0. 7, Anna Bukis, Poland, 2:00.3. 8, Christina Boxer, Britain, 2:00.9.

Shot Put
Final

1, Ilona Slupianek, East Germany, 22.41 meters (OR: old record, 21.16, *Ivanka Christova*, Bulgaria, 1976). 2, Svetlana Krachevskaya, USSR, 21.42. 3, Margitta Pufe, East Germany, 21.20. 4, Nunu Abashidze, USSR, 21.15. 5, Verlinia Vesselinova, *Bulgaria*, 20.72. 6, *Elena Stoyanova, Bulgaria*, 20.22. 7, Natallya Akhrimenko, USSR, 19.74. 8, Ines Reichenbach, East Germany, 19.66.

Pentathlon
Final Scores

1, Dodezhda Tkachenko, USSR, 5,083 points (WR; old record, 4,856, Olga Kuragina, USSR, 1980). 2, Olga Rukavishnikova, USSR, 4,937. 3, Olga Kuragina, USSR, 4,875. 4, Ramona Neubert-*Gohler, East Germany*, 3,738. *5, Margit Papp*, Hungary, 3718.

Pentathlon
Long Jump

1, Olga Rukavishnikova, USSR, 22-3 ¼, 1074 points. 2, Olga Kuragina, USSR, 22-2 ½, 1070. 3, Nadezhda Tkachenko, USSR, 22-1, 1062. 4, Ramona Neubert-Gohler, East Germany, 21-9, 1041. 5, Margit Papp, Hungary, 20-10, 982. 6, Malgorzata *Guzowska, Poland*, 20-4 ½, 952. 7, *Marcela Koblasova*, Czechoslovakia, 20-2 ¼, 939. 8, Emilia Kounova, Bulgaria, 20-0 ¼, 928.

400-Meters Race
First Round

(first three in each heat and one fastest among the losers advance):

Heat 1: 1, Christina Lathan, gdr, 51.33. 2, Ilona Pal, Hungary, 51.99. 3, Michelle Probert, Britain, 52.16. 4, Svobodka Damianova, Bulgaria, 52.23. 5, Niculina Lazarciuc, Romania, 52.52. 6, Ann-Louise Skoglund, Sweden, 52.78. 7, Kehinde Vaughan, Nigeria, 53.54. 8, Eugenia Osho-Williams, Sierra Leone, 1:00.44.

Heat 2: 1, Nina Zyuskova, USSR, 51.42. 2, Linsey Macdonald, Britain, 52.57. 3, Rossitza *Stamenova, Bulgaria*, 52.71. 4, Maria Samungi, Romania, 52.89. 5, Sophie Malbranque, France, 53.46. 6, Hala Elmoughrabi, Syria, 59.33. 7, Xiomara Larios, Nicaragua, 1:01.50.

Heat 3: 1, Irina Nazarova, USSR, 51.66. 2, Pirjo Haggman, Finland, 52.56. 3, Irena Szewinska, Poland, 52.57. 4, Karoline Kafer, Austria, 52.82. 5, Erika Rossi, Italy, 52.98. 6, Judit Forgacs, Hungary, 53.06. 7, Marieme Boye, Senegal, 55.16.

Heat 4: 1, Joslyn Hoyte-Smith, Britain, 52.24. 2, Gabriele Lowe, East Germany, 52.43. 3, Grazyna Oliszewska, Poland, 52.62. 4, Mary Akinyemi, Nigeria, 52.64. 5, Elena Tarita, Romania, 52.96. 6, *Molena Andonova*, Bulgaria, 53.30. 7, Anne Michel, Belgium, 54.22. 8, Acacia Mate, Mozambique, 1:00.90.

Heat 5: 1, Jarmila Kratochvilova, Czechoslovakia, 51.04. 2, Marita Koch, East Germany, 51.06. 3, Lyudmila Chernova, USSR, 51.51. 4, Malgorzata Dunecka, Poland, 51.81. 5, Rosine Wallez, Belgium, 52.00. 6, Gloria Ayanlaja, Nigeria, 53.55. 7, Ruth Simpson, Jamaica, 55.59. 8, Thi Ngoc Anh Tran, Vietnam, 1:00.62.

Men
Triple Jump
Qualifying

Group A: 1, Ian Campbell, Australia, 55.84. 2, Jaak Uudmae, USSR, 54.76. 3, Victor Sanevev, USSR, 54.36. 4, Bela Bakosi, Hungary, 53.97. 5, *Atanass Tchotchev, Bulgaria*, 53.87. 6, *Ramon* Cid, Spain, 53.19. 7, Muhid Fahas Khalifa, Iraq, 52.03. 8, Abdoulaye Samba Diallo, Senegal, 51.44.

Group B: 1, Kenneth Lorraway, Australia, 55.12. 2, Evgeny Anikin, USSR, 55.02. 3, Joao Carlos de Oliveira, Brazil, 54.53. 4, Keith Connor, Britain, 54.36. 5, Armando Herrera, Cuba, 54.10. 6, Milan Spasolevic, Yugoslavia, 54.07. 7, Christian Valetudie, France, 53.90. 8, Zdzislaw Hoffman, Poland, 50.36.

Final

1, Jaak Uudmae, USSR, 56 feet, 111-8 inches. 2, Viktor Saneyev, USSR, 56-63-4. 3, Joao Carlos De Oliveira, Brazil, 56-51-2. 4, Keith Connor, Britain, 55-37-8. 5, Ian Campbell, Australia, 54-97-8.

800-Meters
Semi Finals

(first 2 in each heat and 2 fastest among losers advance to final)

Heat 1: 1, Steve Ovett, Britain, 1:46.6. 2, Andreas Busse, East Germany, 1:46.9. 3, Agberto Conceil Guimaraes, Brazil, 1:46.9. 4, Owen Hamilton, Jamaica, 1:47.6. 5, Milovan Savic, Yugoslavia, 1:47.6. 6, Roger Milhau, France, 1:48.1. 7, Coleman Trabado, Spain, 1:48.1. 8, Mehdi Aidet, Algeria, 1:48.2.

Heat 2: 1, Nikolai Kirov, USSR, 1:46.6. 2, David Warren, Britain, 1:47.2. 3, Jose Marajo, France, 1:47.3. 4, Olaf Beyer, East Germany, 1:47.6. 5, Antonio Paez, Spain, 1:47.8. 6, Carlo Grippo, Italy, 1:48.7. 7, Andras Paroczai, Hungary, 1:48.8. 8, Sriram Singh, India, 1:49.0.

Heat 3: 1, Sebastian Coe, Britain, 1:46.6. 2, Detlef Wagenknecht, East Germany, 1:46.7. 3, Binko Kolev, Bulgaria, 1:47.3. 4, William Wuycke, Venezuela, 1:47.4. 5, Anatoly Reshetnyak, USSR, 1:48.2. 6, Philippe Dupont, France, 1:49.7. 7, Musa Luilgo, Tanzania, 1:51.5. 8, Derr Dil Harrek, Algeria, 1:51.9.

100-Meters Race
Round 2

(fastest 4 in each heat qualify for semifinals)

Heat 1: 1, Allan Wells, Britain, 10.11. 2, Petar Petrov, Bulgaria, 10:13. 3, Osvaldo Lara, Cuba, 10:21. 4, Pietro, Italy, 10:27. 5, Hasely Crawford, Trinidad, 10:28. 6, Soren Schlegel, E. Germany, 10:28. 7, Nelson Rocha dos Santos, Brazil, 10:45. 8, Lambros Kefalas, Greece, 10.62.

Heat 2: 1, Silvio Leonard, Cuba, 10.16. 2, Marian Woronin, Poland, 10:27. 3, Eugen Ray, East Germany, 10.30. 4, Christopher Brathwaite, Trinidad, 10.37. 5, Andrei Shlyapnikov, USSR, 10.41. 6, Theophile Nkounkou, Congo, 10.59. 7, Hammed Adio, Nigeria, 10.67. 8, Katsuhico Nakaya, Brazil, 10.70.

Heat 3: 1, Alexander Aksinin, USSR, 10.29. 2, Don Quarrie, Jamaica, 10.29. 3, Hermann Panzo, France, 10.29. 4, Peter Okodogbe, Nigeria, 10.34. 5, Leszek Dunecki, Poland, 10.40. 6, Andrew McMaster, Britain, 10.42. 7, Tomas Gonzalez, Cuba, 10.44. 8, Gerado Suero Correa, Dominican *Republic*, 10.57.

Heat 4: 1, James Gilkes, Guyana, 10.26. 2, Gregory Ilorson, Cameroon, 10.29. 3, Vladimir Muravyov, USSR, 10.34. 4, Cameron Sharp, 10.3c. 5, Antoine Richard, France, 10.45. 6, Klaus-Dieter Kurrat, East Germany, 10.54. 7, Krzysztof Zwolinski, Nigeria, 10.73.

Semi Finals

(first 4 in each heat advance to final)

Heat 1: 1, Petar Petrov, Bulgaria, 10.39. 2, Silvio Leonard, Cuba, 10.40. 3, Aleksandr Aksinin, USSR, 10.45. 4, Hermann Panzo, France, 10.45. 5, Donald Quarrie, Jamaica, 10.55. 6, Pietro Mennea, Italy, 10.58. 7, Cameron Sharp, Britain, 10.60. 7, Gregory Ilorson, Cameroon, 10.60.

Heat 2: 1, Allan Wells, Britain, 10.27. 2, Osvaldo Lara, Cuba, 10.34. 3, Vladimir Muravyov, USSR, 10.42. 4, Marian Woronin, Poland, 10.43. 5, James Gilkes, Guyana, 10.44. 6, Eugen Ray, East Germany, 10.47. 7, Peter Okodogbe, Nigeria, 10.51. 8, Christopher Brathwaite, Trinidad and Tobago, 10.54.

100-Meters Race
Final

1, Allan Wells, Britain, 10.25. 2, Silvio Leonard, Cuba, 10.25. 3, Petar Petrov, Bulgaria, 10.39. 4, *Aleksandr Aksinin*, USSR, 10.42. 5, *Osvaldo Lara*, Cuba, 10.43. 6, Vladimir Muravyov, USSR, 10.44. 7, Marian Woronin, Poland, 10.46. 8, Hermann Panzo, France, 10.49.

Decathlon
Shot Put

Group A: 1, Steffen Grummt, East Germany, (52-11.75) 856. 2, Atanass Andonov, Bulgaria, (51-2) 823. 3, Josef Zeilbauer, Austria, (50-3) 807. 4, Daley Thompson, *Britain, (49-10) 799. 5, Valery* Kachanov, USSR, (48-3) 771. 6, Yuri Kutsenko, USSR, (47-7) 759. 7, Rainer Pottel, East Germany, (46-11.75) 747. 8, Sergei Zhelanov, USSR, (46-6) 739.

Group B: 1, Razvigor Yankov, Bulgaria, (53-5) 863. 2, Stephan Niklaus, Switzerland, (46-11) 746. 3, Johannes Lahti, Finland, (46-11) 745. 4, Esa Jokinen, Finland, (46-4) 736. 5, Janusz Szczerkowski, *Poland*, (46-2) 732. 6, *Bradley McStravick*, Britain, (44-6) 698. 7, Georg Werthner, Austria, (44-2) 693. 8, Peter Hadfield, Australia, (44-8) 686.

Decathlon
High Jump

Group A: 1, Sergei Zhelanov, USSR, (7-1⅝) 1,009 points. 2, Valery Kachanov, USSR, (6-9⅝) 925. 3, Yuri Kutsenko, USSR, (6-9⅝) 925. 4, Daley Thompson, *Britain*, (6-9⅝) 925. 5, Dariusz Ludwig, Poland, (6-9⅝) 925. 6, Josef Zeilbauer, Austria, (6-8) 882. 7, Johannes Lahti, Finland, (6-8) 882. 8, Atanass Andonov, Bulgaria, (6-6¾) 857.

Group B: 1, Esa Jokinen, Finland, (6-9⅝) 909. 2, Alessandro Brogini, Italy, (6-9⅝) 909. 3, Georg Werthner, Austria, (6-8) 882. 4, Janusz Szczerkowski, Poland, (6-6¾) 857. 5, Stefan Niklaus, Switzerland, (6-5⅝) 831. 6, Steffen Grummt, East Germany, (6-4⅝) 804. 7, (tie) Miro Ronac, Peru, and Bradley McStravick, Britain, (6-3¼) 779.

Decathlon
After Friday's events

1, Daley Thompson, Britain, 4,542 points. 2, Yuri Kutsenko, USSR, 4,278. 3, Valery Kachanov, USSR, 4,265. 4, Sergei Zhelanov, USSR, 4,237. 5, Esa Jokinen, Finland, 4,078.

110-Meters Hurdles
First Round

(first four of each heat and the four fastest among the losers advance.

Heat 1: 1, Yuri Chervanev, USSR, 13.75. 2, Jan Pusty, Poland, 13.84. 3, Plamen Krastev, Bulgaria, 13.95. 4, Andreas Schlisske, East Germany, 14.18. 5, Petar Vukicevic, Yugoslavia, 14.19. 6, Bernard Mabikana, Congo, 15.42. 7, Maher *Hreitani, Syria*, 15.45.

Heat 2: 1, Thomas Munkelt, East Germany, 13.55. 2, Andrei Prokofev, USSR, 13.61. 3, Javier Moracho, Spain, 13.72. 4, Wilbert Greaves, Britain, 13.85. 5, Borisav Pisic, Yugoslavia, 14.13. 6, Abdoulaye Sarr, Senegal, 14.57. 7, Jabbar Rhaima, Iraq, 14.89.

Heat 3: 1, Alejandro Casanas, Cuba, 13.46. 2, Arto Bryggare, *Finland*, 13.77. 3, Mark Holtom, Britain, 13.83. 4, Aleksandr Puchkov, USSR, 13.84. 5, Thomas Dittrich, East Germany, 13.93. 6, Carlos Sala, Spain, 14.28. 7, Abdul Ismail, Mozambique, 15.18. 8, Antonio Gopal, Seychelles, 16.36.

400-Meter Hurdles
Semi Finals

First three of each heat and two fastest among losers advance.

Heat 1: 1, Volker Beck, East Germany, 50.36. 2, Rok Kopitar, Yugoslavia, 50.55. 3, Horia Toboc, Romania, 50.58. 4, Harry Schulting, Netherlands, 50.61. 5, Aleksandr Kharlov, USSR, 50.64. 6, Jozsef Szalai, Hungary, 51.06. 7, Antonio Dias Ferreira, Brazil, 52.31.

Heat 2: 1, Vasily Arkhipenko, USSR, 49.80. 2, *Nicolai Vassiliev, USSR*, 49.87. 3, Gary Oakes, Britain, 50.07. 4, Franz Meier, Switzerland, 50.12. 5, Yanko Bratanov, Bulgaria, 50.17. 6, Ryszard Szparak, Poland, 50.41. 7, John Aki-Bua, Uganda, 51.10. 8, Juan Lloveras, Spain, 51.86.

GYMNASTICS
Men
Floor Exercises
Final

1, Roland Bruckner, East Germany, 19.750. 2, Nikolai Andrianov, USSR, 19.725 3, Alexandr Dityatin, USSR, 19.700. 4, Jiri Tabak, Czechoslovakia, 19.675. 5, Peter Kovacs, Hungary, 19.425. 6, Lutz Hoffmann, East Germany, 18.725.

Side Horse
Final

1, Zoltan Magyar, Hungary, 19.925. 2, Alexandr Dityatin, USSR, 19.800. 3, Michael Nikolay, East Germany, 19.775. 4, Roland Bruckner, East Germany, 19.725. 5, Alexandr Tkachyov, USSR, 19.475. 6, Ferenc Donath, Hungary, 19.400.

Rings
Final

1, Alexandr Dityatin, USSR, 19.875. 2, Alexandr Tkachyov, USSR, 19.725. 3, *Jiri Tabak*, Czechoslovakia, 19.600. 4, Roland Bruckner, East Germany, 19.575. 5, Stoyan Deltchev, Bulgaria, 19.475. 6, Danut Grecu, Romania, 10.850.

Vault
Final

1, Nikolai Andrianov, USSR, 19.825 points. 2, Alexandr Dityatin, USSR, 19.800. 3, Roland Bruckner, East Germany, 19.775. 4, Ralf-Peter Hemmann, East Germany, 19.750. 5, Stoyan Deltchev, Bulgaria, 19.700. 6, Jiri Tabak, Czechoslovakia, 19.525.

Parallel Bars
Final

1, Alexandr Tkachyov, USSR, 19.775 points. 2, Alexandr Dityatin, USSR, 19.750. 3, Roland Bruckner, East Germany, 19.650. 4, *Michael Nikolay, East Germany*, 19.600. 5, *Stoyan Deltchev*, Bulgaria, 19.575. 6, Roberto Leon, Cuba, 19.500.

Horizontal Bar
Final

1, Stoyan Deltchev, Bulgaria, 19.825. 2, Alexandr Dityatin, USSR, 19.750. 3, Nikolai Andrianov, USSR, 19.675. 4, Ralf-Peter Hemmann, East Germany, 19.525. 4, Michael Nikolay, East Germany, 19.525. 6, Sergio Suarez, Cuba, 19.450.

Women
All Round

1, Yelena Davydova, USSR, (vault 9.90, uneven bars 9.95, beam 9.85, floor 9.95), 79.150 points. 2, tie, Maxi Gnauck, East Germany, (9.70, 9.95, 9.80, 9.95), 79.075, and Nadia Comaneci, Romania, (9.75, 10.00, 9.85, 9.95), 79.075. 4, Natallya Shaposhnikova, USSR, (9.90, 9.90, 9.90, 9.75), 79.025. 5, Nelli Kim, USSR, (9.70, 9.85, 9.95, 9.45), 78.425.

Vault
Final

1, Natallya Shaposhnikova, USSR, 19.725 2, Steffi Kraker, East Germany, 19.675 3, Melita Ruhn, Romania, 19.650. 4, Yelena Davydova, USSR, 19.575. 5, Nadia Comaneci, Romania, 19.350.

Uneven Bars
Final

1, Maxi Gnauck, East Germany, 19.875 points. 2, Emilia Eberle, Romania, 19.850. 3, tie, Steffi Kraker, East Germany, 19.775, and Melita Ruhn, Romania, 19.775. 5, Mariya Filatova, USSR, 19.775.

Beam

1, Nadia Comaneci, Romania, 19.800. 2, Yelena Davydova, USSR, 19.750. 3, Natallya Shaposhnikova, USSR, 19.725. 4, *Maxi Gnauck*, East Germany, 19.700. 5, Radka Zemanova, Czechoslovakia, 19.650. 6, Emilia Eberle, Romania, 19.400.

CYCLING
4,000-Meters Team Pursuit
Qualifying Round
(fastest eight to quarter finals)

France, four minutes 20.52 seconds. Brazil, 4:32.34. Britain, 4:19.73. Belgium, 4:29.75. Ecuador, 4:50.83. *Hungary*, 4:36.32. Poland, 4:28.38. Switzerland, 4:20.56. Australia, 4:21.76. Czechoslovakia, 4:19.56. Italy, *4:18.85*. Soviet Union, 4:16.62. East Germany, 4:18.24.

Soviet Union, East Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Britain, France, Switzerland and Australia advance to quarter finals.

Sprint
Semifinals

First leg: Heat 1 — Lutz Hesslich, East Germany, 11.60 seconds, def. Sergei Copylov, USSR. Heat 2 — Anton Tkac, Czechoslovakia, 11.25, def. Yave Cahard, France.

Second leg: Heat 1 — Hesslich, 11.24, def. Copylov. Heat 2 — Cahard, 11.08, def. Tkac.

Third leg: Heat 2 — Cahard, 10.66, def. Tkac.

Hesslich and Cahard meet for gold medal. Copylov and Tkac for the bronze.

Team Pursuit
Quarterfinals

Heat 1: Czechoslovakia, 4:18.48, def. Britain, 4:23.45.

Heat 2: Italy, 4:18.27, def. France, 4:18.58.

Heat 3: East Germany, 4:17.43, def. Switzerland, 4:23.56.

Heat 4: Soviet Union, 4:14.64, def. Australia, 4:22.02.

SOCCER

Soviet Union 8, Cuba 0
East Germany 5, Syria 0
Spain 1, Algeria 1
Venezuela 2, Zambia 1
Czechoslovakia 3, Colombia 0
Czechoslovakia 1, Nigeria 1

HANDBALL
Men

Poland 26, Denmark 12
East Germany 27, Cuba 20
Soviet Union 33, Algeria 10
Hungary 20, Spain 17
Yugoslavia 22, Romania 21
Switzerland 32, Kuwait 14
Soviet Union 16, Hungary 12

Women

Soviet Union 16, Hungary 12

BASKETBALL
Women

Bulgaria 84, Cuba 64
Soviet Union 119, Italy 53
Yugoslavia 61, Hungary 48

Semi Final

Yugoslavia 69, Italy 57

Men

Sweden 70, Senegal 64
Brazil 94, Cuba 93
Poland 113, India 67
Australia 91, Czechoslovakia 86

FIELD HOCKEY
Men

India 13, Cuba 0
Spain 6, Poland 0
Soviet Union 2, Czechoslovakia 0

Women

Zimbabwe 4, Poland 0
India 2, Austria 0

VOLLEYBALL
Men

Bulgaria 3, Czechoslovakia 0
Soviet Union 3, Italy 0
Romania 3, Brazil 1

Women

Hungary 3, Bulgaria 1
Romania 3, Brazil 2
East Germany 3, Peru 2
Soviet Union 3, Cuba 0

WATER POLO

Spain 6, Netherlands 5
Soviet Union 5, Hungary 4
Italy 5, Romania 3
Greece 9, Sweden 5
Australia 8, Bulgaria 5
Italy 8, Sweden 3
Greece 6, Bulgaria 4
Romania 4, Australia 4
Yugoslavia 8, hungary 7
Netherlands 7, Cuba 7
Soviet Union 6, Spain 2

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(Continued from Back Page)

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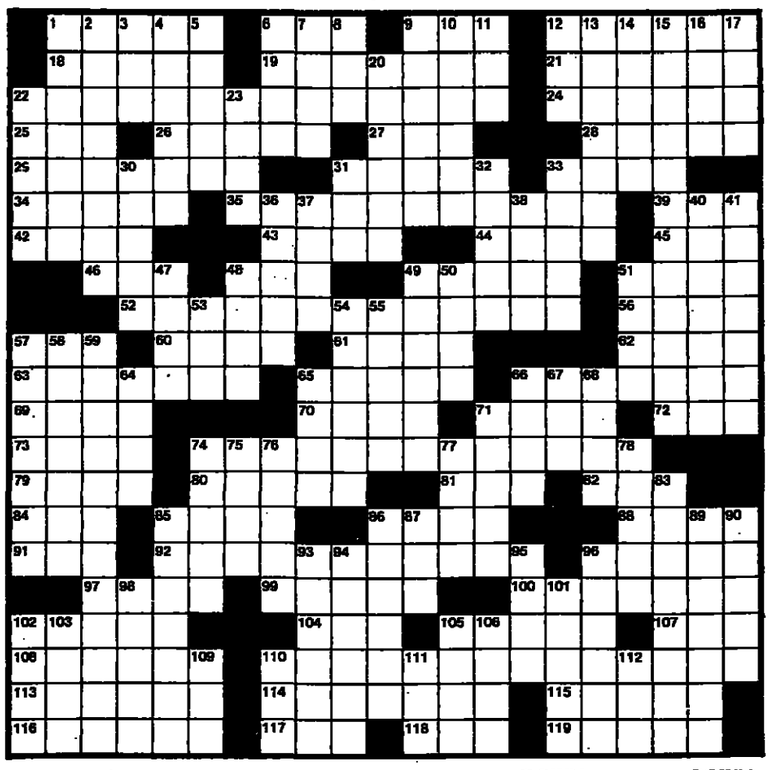
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ACROSS

1 Slabs of peat
6 W.W. II front
9 *Say further*
12 Tool for planting seeds
18 At the summit
19 —— New York
21 Sports official
22 Alter
24 Principles of faith
25 Notable play of 1921
26 Gaggle group
27 "What ——, Life?": Masefield
28 It's often hard to break
29 Hole enlargers
31 Monroe follower
33 Cowboy's chum
34 Computer fodder
35 Arena
39 April initials
42 Spotted
43 Con men
44 Toward the mouth
45 Hoop hanger
46 Driller's deg.
48 Hill dweller
49 Oligophrenic
51 Tower locale
52 Due
56 Roman road
57 Newspaper's logo
60 Simian space traveler: 1959
61 Amonasro's daughter
62 Reiner or Sagan
63 In a clumsy way

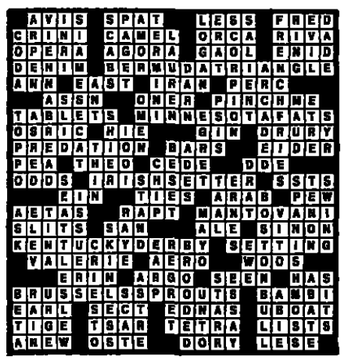
ACROSS

65 Bobwhite
66 Pass on, as responsibilities
69 Hair style
70 City once called College Farm
71 Big book
72 Still
73 Dumb performer
74 Mar
79 Red-cased cheese
80 Underworld
81 Nucleic acid, for short
82 Hindrance
84 Coin of Japan
85 Stony weather
86 U.S.S.R. range
88 Scarce
91 Ouph
92 Tout
96 Sea lion's entourage
97 Windigo
99 Protuberant
100 Objective outlook
102 Rubber capital
104 Start of a hole
105 Leo et al.
107 Difference between the ai and the unau
108 Tank feature
110 Court
113 Black Sea port
114 Speaker's concern
115 Having a scent
116 Most uncouth
117 Guitarfish
118 March 15, in Milano
119 English battle site: May 14, 1264

DOWN

1 Part of TNT
2 Like some statues
3 Map abbr.
4 Overlook
5 Screen in a British manor house
6 Roe
7 Monkey puzzle, e.g.
8 Done, to Donne
9 Cossack chief
10 *Casual wear*
11 Anhydrous
12 Summer in N.Y.C.
13 Where Fischer beat Spassky
14 Goof
15 Pane
16 Court calls
17 Gaelic
20 "—— of Gaul," medieval romance
22 Perfume base
23 Capone's nemesis
30 Sic transit gloria ——
31 Hoosier humorist
32 Big spender
33 *Instrument for* Serkin
36 Broadway heroine
37 —— bene
38 In a line
40 Store or stock
41 Hollywood hopeful
47 Photocopy
48 Associate
49 In style
50 Algerian port
51 One-trillionth: Comb. form
53 Lat. case
54 Names meaning "sweet or pleasant"
55 Does clerical work
57 Thai
58 Non-Moslem, to Moslems
59 Rot
64 Skald's opus
65 Malacca
66 Tennyson heroine
67 German river
68 Change direction
71 Keynote
74 A source of oil
75 Water carrier
76 Off-the-cuff remark
77 Kukla's friend
78 Of the ear
83 Merrill or Milnes
85 Tackle
86 Silvery
87 Not of the cloth
89 Vichy et al.
90 Irish patriot
93 Beaverlike fur
94 Like cumulus clouds
95 "Cogito, —— sum"
96 Fight
98 Juniper
101 Register
102 Noun suffix
103 African antelope
105 Wearing pumps
106 Former African province of Spain
109 Use a shuttle
110 Four-termer's mondgram
111 Twice LI
112 Fell

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

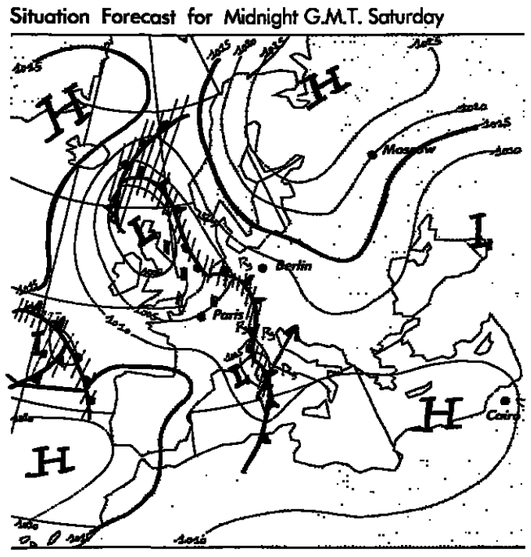


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Overcast	MADRID	32	90	Fair
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Fog	MIAMI	32	89	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	84	Fair	MILAN	29	84	Fog
ATHENS	30	86	Fair	MONTREAL	24	75	Fair
BEIRUT	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	20	68	Fog
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	25	77	Fair
BERLIN	24	75	Fair	NEW YORK	29	85	Fair
BRUSSELS	26	79	Fair	NICE	25	77	Fair
BUCHAREST	26	79	Cloudy	OSLO	23	73	Fog
BUDAPEST	25	77	Overcast	PARIS	28	82	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	23	73	Fair
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Fair	ROME	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Fog	SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Rain	STOCKHOLM	25	77	Fair
EDINBURGH	21	70	Cloudy	TEHRAN	37	99	Fair
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair	TELAVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	27	81	Fair	TOKYO	26	79	Fog
GENEVA	25	77	Fair	TUNIS	28	82	Fair
HELSINKI	25	77	Fair	VIENNA	26	79	Fair
HOUSTON	34	93	Cloudy	WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	28	83	Fair
LAS PALMAS	33	91	Fair	ZURICH	26	79	Fair
LISBON	23	73	Cloudy				
LONDON	26	79	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	28	83	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



*Illinois Hospital Heads for *** With TLC Plus Gourmet Meals*

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 25 (AP) — Patients in the cardiac intensive care unit of Victory Hospital got very special treatment yesterday as Playboy Bunnies offered tender loving care plus chicken Saltimbocca in bed.

"Of course, the cardiac patients were examined and found to be able to take any extra excitement," said Terry Lowe, director of food service at the hospital. "Everyone at the hospital got the special chicken dish."

Mr. Lowe started a gourmet food program eight months ago for the hospital's 400 patients and 1,000 employees. Once a month, well-known chefs from the area donate their services to help the hospital kitchen staff of 12 prepare gourmet treats.

Chef Charlie Mays of the Chicago Playboy Club was at the hospital yesterday with his favorite chicken recipe and four bunnies to help serve it. It is boneless chicken breast, resting on eggplant and covered with a slice of ham and cheese.

Mr. Lowe said that the hospital chef, Tony Robinson, is enthusiastic about the program.

"The chefs think the program helps business," said Mr. Lowe. "Our employees are served the food in the hospital cafeteria. If they like it, they might take to eating at the restaurant where the chef works. Likewise with our patients.

"This was the first time Playboy Bunnies helped serve the patients. And they made a big hit," said Mr. Lowe. "We will continue the program indefinitely."

Peking Area Affected By Record Drought

PEKING, July 25 (AP) — The Peking area is suffering from its worst drought in 100 years and more than 27,000 acres of crops have been seriously damaged, the weather bureau reported yesterday.

The underground water level has dropped sharply, most of the 84 reservoirs in the area have dried up, and drinking water is difficult to find in some mountainous areas, the bureau said. The corn, peanut and sweet potato crops have been seriously damaged by the summer drought.

BOOKS

ANIMAL DAYS

By Desmond Morris. Morrow. Illustrated. 304 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AS the English ethologist Desmond Morris tells it in his latest book, "Animal Days," in his youth he was a shy and retiring sort, content to spend his time alone with the wildlife around his family home in Wiltshire. But with the onset of boarding school, his shyness became "overlaid as it were, by my new self-confidence." He continues: "As a result I often overcompensated and became almost painfully extroverted, as if determined to obliterate my inner relish for privacy. I became a joker, an entertainer. If I am honest, it is a struggle I have never fully resolved, the 'ham' and the academic in me doing battle with one another, with first one, then the other, getting the upper hand."

In "Animal Days" — a memoir of Morris' experiences with animals as a youth, a student, a television host and a curator of mammals at the London Zoo — the joker-entertainer-ham has definitely got the upper hand. It is as if someone had instructed him to sit down and list every amusing, ridiculous or frightening thing involving animals that has ever happened to him or anyone he knows. The time the cobra got loose in the middle of a live television program. The time the young female caretaker had to spend a night in the embrace of a large male gorilla. Then string them all together as slickly as you know how.

Funny Raconteur

Not that this is altogether bad news from a reader's point of view. When the mood is upon him, Morris can be a hilariously funny raconteur, and he is seized several times in "Animal Days" — once, while describing the resolution of a love triangle between three zebra finches he had under observation in an aviary. Again, in an account of how the Austrian ethologist Konrad Lorenz once absent-mindedly disrobed and submerged himself in a large wall-mounted aquarium in his office (he was trying to fish out a hard-to-reach specimen) shortly before a delegation of local dignitaries arrived to present him with a prize.

And yet again, in a vignette on how Japan's Prince Akihito once paid a visit with his very full retinue of tour guides, interpreters and bodyguards to Morris' cluttered basement laboratory at Oxford, thus hopelessly immobilizing Morris next to the one fish tank in the lab that was occupied by nothing but mud. "In this tank," he told the prince in response to a query, "we are maturing the substratum."

What is more, Morris is a skilled enough storyteller to know when a change of pace is in order. So among the animal incidents is a gallery of arresting portraits of Morris' fellow animal behaviorists — the first great generation of them, really — Konrad Lorenz; Morris' Oxford leader, Nikolaas Tinbergen; Karl von Frisch, who with Lorenz and Tinbergen, received the first Nobel Prize to be awarded for work in ethology; and the charmingly eccentric J.B.S. Haldane. (There is a touching description of Haldane's literally weeping with admiration at a speech by the modest von Frisch on his elegant experiments with bees.)

And the anecdotes somehow add up to a serious message — namely, that while zoos are right and necessary as places to keep and exhibit animals (if you think zoos are cruel, then you don't know what happens to a beast when it ages in the wilderness), zoos must not be merely collections of cages for exhibition. More and more, zoologists and animal behaviorists are recognizing the need to recreate the animals' natural habitat. The purpose of this is not only to prevent them from dying of boredom, as one bear did who for want of any other source of amusement, allowed himself to be stuffed to death with food by spectators. It also serves to encourage breeding, something animals refuse to do when they become more acclimated to their keepers than to their own kind.

Slick and Predictable

Still, there is something relentlessly slick and predictable about the way Morris tells too many of his stories. You know in advance that the cobra is going to get loose. You can predict that when Morris flies to Moscow to arrange the courtship of the giant pandas Chi-Chi and An-An, there are going to be jokes about James Bond and being mistaken for some sort of spy. Some of the stories in "Animal Days" are so neat and symmetrical, you even suspect the author of embroidering. Hams have been known to do that, after all.

At several points in the book, Morris confesses to being weary of hamming it up with animals, which, of course, is why he dropped his television program and indirectly why he left his job at the London Zoo and accepted the directorship of London's Institute of Contemporary Arts. Elsewhere, in one of his more informative passages on animals, he explains how people tend to misinterpret chimpanzee facial expressions — that when a chimp exposes his upper teeth in an apparently massive grin, he is really showing fear and rage. Perhaps as the author of "Animal Days" Morris is in the same position as his chimp. What appears to us to be gleeful merriment is actually a snarl of boredom and frustration.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Nudist Condominium Planned in Florida

LAND O' LAKES, Fla. (AP) — A Florida developer says he plans to build the nation's first condominium complex for nudists in Pasco County.

Fred Bischoff, himself a nudist, says construction will begin next month on 280 apartments ranging from $16,995 efficiency units to deluxe two-bedroom models costing $49,995. Similar development on adjacent property may make the complex the state's largest nudist camp, Bischoff said.

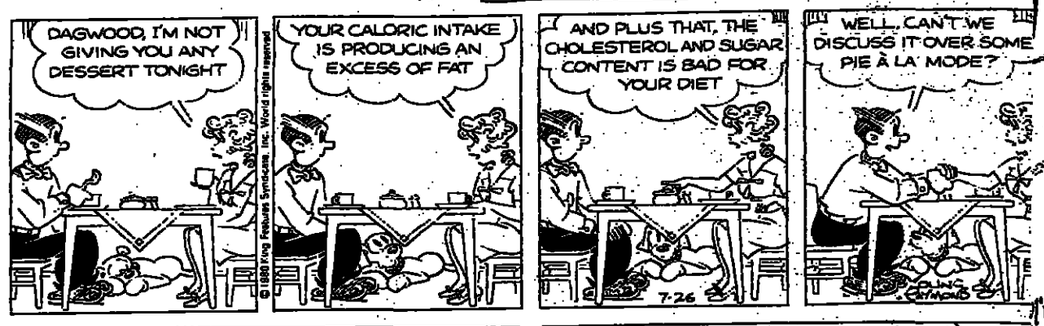
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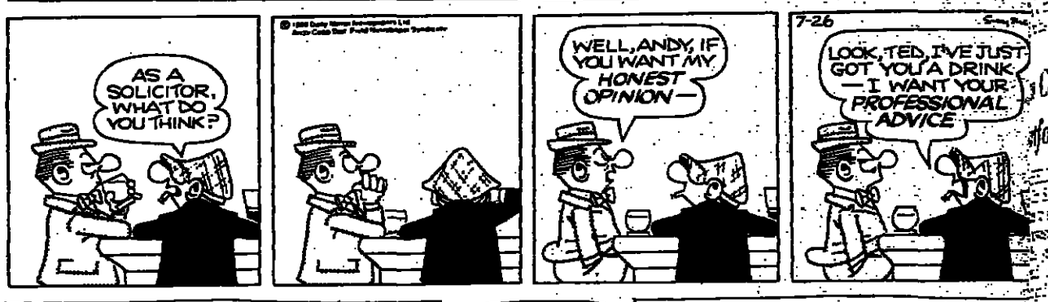
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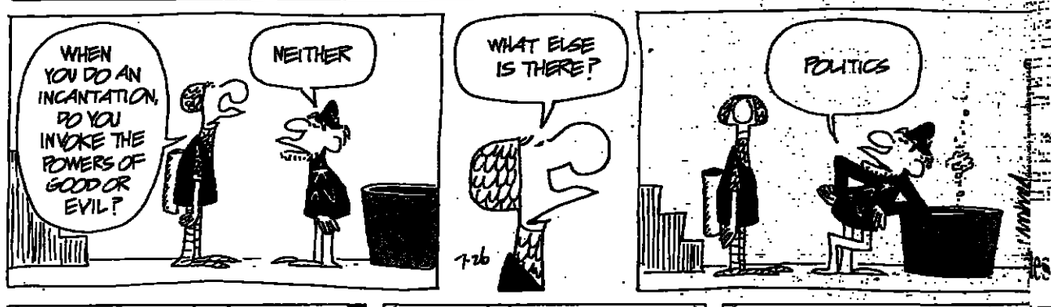
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ANDY CAPP



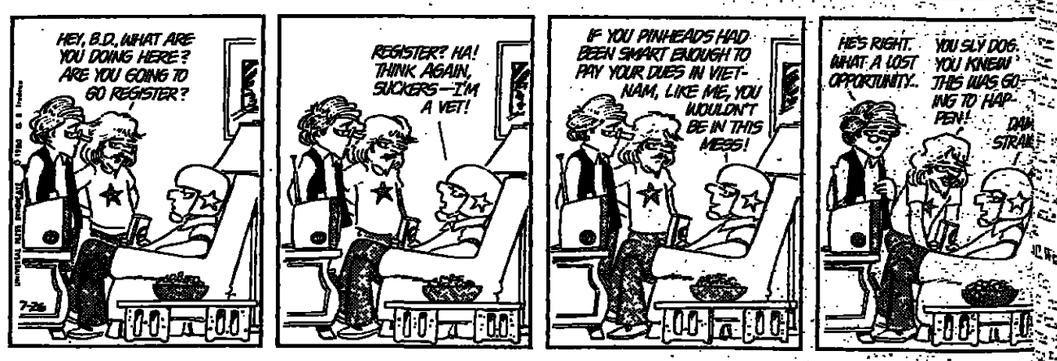
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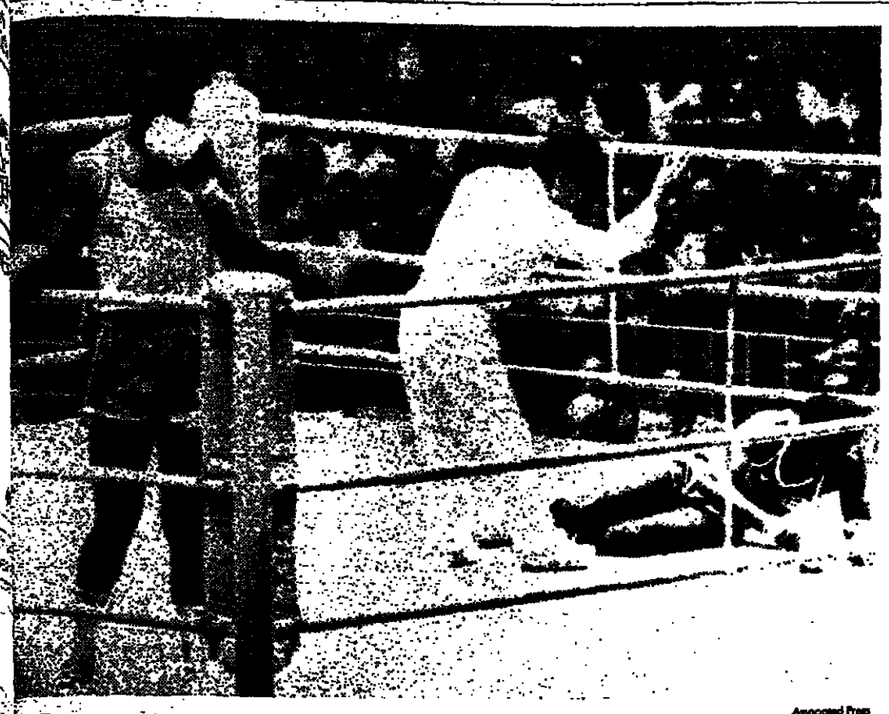
DENNIS THE MENACE



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Associated Press

Teofilo Stevenson stands in a corner as the referee counts out Solomon Ataga in the first round.

Looking for 3d Heavyweight Gold

Stevenson Wins Opening Bout

MOSCOW, July 25 (UPI) — Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba, twice an Olympic heavyweight boxing champion, barely worked up a sweat today before knocking out Solomon Ataga in the first round.

Stevenson opened his 1980 Olympic campaign with some neat jabbing, then unloaded the big punch from his feared right hand to send the 32-year-old balding Nigerian crashing to the canvas at 2:49.

Ataga stood up before the Japanese referee, Goro Kawashima, finished counting, but the Nigerian was wobbling so much that he was carried out on his feet and the decision was officially scored as a knockout.

Stevenson was the first to rush to Ataga's aid, putting his arm around the Nigerian's waist and escorting him back to his corner, where he was checked over by three doctors.

Stevenson threw the feared right hand less than half a dozen times while Ataga never landed a single good punch.

The 29-year-old Cuban received a huge ovation from the crowd of 16,000 at the Olympic Sports Complex, and he acknowledged the cheers by dancing around in his corner with his fist in the air.

In his second bout, Stevenson will meet 22-year-old Grzegorz Skrzecz of Poland, who also had an easy time in the preliminary round when he stopped William Isangura of Tanzania with a first-round TKO at 1:43.

Soviet officials refused to allow Western journalists into Stevenson's dressing room after the fight for an interview to which the Cuban had agreed.

As he made his way to his team coach, however, Stevenson said: "I am in my best form now."

Stevenson said he regretted the absence of the Americans.

"I think the Americans are best for my style of boxing," he said.

In other fights on the card, British lightweight George Gilbody scored a 4-1 decision over Blackson Siukoko of Zambia despite being stunned by the Zambian's punches and taking two standing eight counts.

Although Gilbody threw the most punches, they did little damage and the decision was roundly booed by the crowd. Only the French judge voted for the Zambian.

Hungary enjoyed mixed fortunes. Light-flyweight Gyorgi Gedo hammered out a first-round TKO over Charles Lubulwa of Uganda, but lightweight Tibor Dezamits lost a close 4-1 decision to Yordan Lessov of Bulgaria.

Coe, Ovett Set Showdown For Gold in 800 Meters

Wells Edges Leonard in the 100-Meter Dash

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, July 25 — Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, British archrivals for the Olympic 800-meter title, won their semifinal heats today, setting up a showdown for the gold medal, while Allan Wells of Britain took the 100-meter dash in a close finish with Silvio Leonard of Cuba.

The Coe-Ovett confrontation will take place tomorrow and will be the first meeting between the outstanding middle-distance runners since the 1978 European championships. In that race, Ovett finished second and Coe was third behind East Germany's Olaf Beyer.

In the 100-meter final, Wells, running from the outside lane, had to rally in the closing strides to nip Leonard. Both were timed in 10.25 seconds and there was some brief confusion after the finish before Wells was declared the winner.

Two other track and field champions were crowned today.

Jaak Uudmae of the Soviet Union won the triple jump with 17.35 meters (56 feet, 11 inches), and Maria Colon of Cuba won the women's javelin title with an Olympic record of 68.40 meters (224-5).

Nikolai Andrianov, meanwhile, became the most successful gymnast in Olympic history as he led the Soviet Union to three more gold medals in apparatus finals.

Andrianov and his successor as overall Olympic champion, Alexander Detyatin, each took a title as competitors from Communist countries won all 18 medals today. This was scarcely surprising because these countries provided all 36 finalists.

Alexander Tkachev of the Soviet Union won the parallel bars with a total of 19.775 points, and Stojoyan Deltchev of Bulgaria won the men's high bar with 19.825 points.

After today's event, Andrianov, 27, who began international gymnastics in 1971, has a career total of 13 medals, including seven golds.

This beats the total of his renowned predecessor, Boris Shakhlin, who won 10 medals, including six titles.

"But Nikolai intends to continue competing as long as he enjoys it," the Soviet coach, Leonid Arkaev, said.

Andrianov showed all of his famous spring and control to total 19.825 on the vault and also got a silver on the floor, behind East Germany's Roland Bruckner, and a bronze on the high bar.

Detyatin demonstrated strength and skill on the rings for his winning total of 19.875. The world champion stressed his supremacy in the sport by getting four silver medals on other apparatus plus a bronze on the floor.

Touch of Nostalgia

But the most exciting and nostalgic exhibition was on the pommel horse. Here Zolton Magyar of Hungary, competing in his last tournament, was awarded the only perfect score of the day.

It was a deft, neat performance by the man who has won three world and now two Olympic titles on the apparatus.

In women's competition, Nadia Comaneci of Romania won the women's beam gold medal with 19.800 points. Elena Davydova of the Soviet Union won the silver and Nataliya Shaposhnikova, her Soviet teammate, won the bronze.

Comaneci managed to tie Nellie Kim of the Soviet Union for the gold medal in the floor exercises after an official scoring change raised her total. The change gave bronze medals to Shaposhnikova and Maxi Gnauck of East Germany. No silver medal was awarded.

Gnauck won the gold in the uneven bars, and Shaposhnikova took top honors in the vault.

In today's 800-meter semifinals, Ovett was boxed in early in the race, but got out of trouble by pushing past Roger Milhau of France and went on to win in 1:46.6 seconds.

Coe, in a much easier heat, was clocked in 1:46.7. He stayed behind Detlef Wagenknecht of East Germany for most of the race, before slipping past him with about 50 meters remaining.

The final will be the first of two expected clashes at the Games between the young Britons for world supremecy in middle-distance running. They are expected to meet again Aug. 1 in the 1,500-meter final.

Coe holds the world record of 1:42.4 for 800 meters and he and Ovett share the world record in the 1,500 of 3:32.1.

They have carefully been avoiding each other both on and off the track for the past two years. When they last met, both concentrated on beating each other, and the stragety failed, as Beyer ran past them both.

Beyer will not be around tomorrow. He failed to qualify for the final, finishing fourth in his heat. Only the first two from each heat and the two fastest among the losers made it into the finals.

For the second consecutive day at 103,000-seat Lenin Stadium, the huge crowd was on hand for the evening session of the track and field program. But in contrast to yesterday, the weather was cool and crisp, with a strong wind and no humidity.

In the 400-meter intermediate hurdles, John Akii-Bua of Uganda, the 1972 Olympic champion and a sentimental favorite, failed to qualify for tomorrow's final in his event.

Akii-Bua, 30, who escaped from Uganda in March, 1979, and is living in West Germany, started well in his semifinal heat, but he slowed considerably with about 150 meters remaining, then clipped the hurdle and eventaully finished seventh in 51.10 seconds.

Only the first three in each heat and the two fastest among the losers advances to the final.

Vasily Arkihipenko of the Soviet Union was the fastest qualifier in 49.80. Volker Beck of East Germany won the other heat in 50.36.

In the women's 800-meter semifinal, Totka Petrova of Bulgaria was among those who failed to qualify for the final. Petrova was one of several East European athletes banned last year for taking drugs.

Petrova finished sixth in her heat, won by Nadezhda Olizarenko of the Soviet Union in 1:57.7.

The women's javelin gold went to Maria Colon of Cuba, the first time this Olympic title has left Eastern Europe since 1948.

Cornelieu Ion of Romania won the gold medal in the rapid-fire pistol event, edging Jurgen Wiefel of East Germany and Gerhard Petritsch of Austria in a shootoff.

All three men finished their 30 shots tied with 596 points, two short of the world record.



Associated Press

Sebastian Coe (left) crosses the finish line in the 800-meter semifinal to win his heat with a time of 1:46.6. Detlef Wagenknecht of East Germany (right) came in second in the heat.

Controversial Gymnastics Scoring Assailed by Romanian Party Daily

From Agency Dispatches

BUCHAREST, July 25 — The Romanian Communist Party daily, Scinteia, was among several Romanian news outlets that have assailed the controversial judging that last night denied Nadia Comaneci a gold medal in the overall gymnastics. Scinteia said that the judges, who conferred for 25 minutes before scoring Comeneci's final performance, had trampled on the Olympic spirit.

The dispute marred a dramatic finish in which three women had an opportunity to win the all-round crown on their final apparatus. Maxi Gnauck of East Germany, who led throughout until receiving a 9.7 on the vault, contended with Elena Davydova and Comaneci.

The draw on the final rotation added to the suspense. Gnauck was second among the nine gymnasts on the vault, Davydova seventh on the bars and Comaneci eighth on the beam. Thus, when Comaneci climbed the four-inch wide apparatus, the gold medal was still in reach.

Six judges are assigned to the beam. The two head judges have no votes. Of the remaining four, the high and low scores are discarded and the remaining two averaged. The four voting judges were from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Although the judges' individual scoring was not released, Comeneci's coach, Bela Karoyli, contended that two judges had scored Comaneci 9.9 and two others had given her a 10.

If Karolyi was correct, Comaneci's mark would have averaged out to 9.95 instead of 9.85. Her final score then would have been 79.175 points to Davydova's 79.150. But, Karolyi said, the East German technical delegate, Ellen Berger, and Yuri Titov, the president of the International Gymnastics Federation, used their powers under the rules to reduce the mark by 1 percent, therby making it 9.85.

Although the head judge has no vote, he or she can appeal to other judges to reconsider a score. As the six female judges huddled, Maria Simionescu, the Romanian judge in charge, was seen arguing with the other members of the jury.

Soviet officials reportedly maintained that the judges had marked 10, 9.90 and two 9.80s, giving a 9.85 mark, but that Simionescu refused to sanction the scores, claiming that they should be higher. According to this version, Simionescu was then overruled by Titov and Berger.

Davydova collected the gold medal and Comaneci wound up sharing the silver medal with Gnauck.

Viren and Juantorena

A Couple of Fading Track Stars

By Kenneth Denlinger and Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, July 25 (WP) — The two brightest track and field stars of the 1976 Olympics, Lasse Viren and Alberto Juantorena, are fading. Juantorena to the point where he might not step onto the track here.

A day after insisting to a wire-service reporter that he would defend both his 400- and 800-meter titles, Juantorena scratched from the 800 heats yesterday. There are indications an achilles heel injury that required surgery in March also will keep him from the Sunday morning 400 competition.

A source said that the surgical scar on Juantorena's right heel is especially ugly and that "El Caballo" is here primarily as a goodwill representative of Cuba. If Juantorena decides to compete in the 400, it would be his first race since the operation.

Juantorena became the first runner to successfully double in the 400 and 800 in the Olympics, running remarkably well and remarkably long for a man with the build of a National Football League tight end. His feat was supposed to mean that the world would see other oversized half-miles, but that has not happened.

Viren always has a mysterious air about him — and the 10,000-meter trial last night was no diferent. He was tightly bunched with four others on the lead with slightly more than three laps to go, then suddenly slowed.

It appeared as though Viren might be making a token trip to the finish, at 31 not especially caring about defending the 10,000 titles he won in 1972 and 1976, and saving his energy for the marathon. Then an odd thing happened: He could not avoid qualifying for the 10,000 final.

Little Is Certain

That came about when John Treacy of Ireland, one of the four pulling steadily away from Viren, suffered dehydration and heat exhaustion and collapsed about 250 yards from the finish line. Viren, perhaps 70 yards behind Treacy when he fell, ended as the fourth automatic qualifier.

"I went very well for the first 7,000 meters, but after that I was disappointed," said Viren, who celebrated his 31st birthday in the Olympic village four days ago. "I was hot and muggy out there."

Viren, who won the 5,000 and 10,000 titles in 1972 and 1976 and finished fifth in the marathon at Montreal, could scratch from the 10,000 final Sunday evening if he is as out of shape as he appeared and concentrate on the August 1 marathon. Or he might recover well enough to run exceptionally well in both. With Viren, little has been certain before an Olympics. Little is certain about him now during this Olympics.

CFL Rebel Returns Home After Failing NFL Tryout

TORONTO, July 25 (AP) — Jamie Bone returned home yesterday, his dreams of playing in the National Fooball League shattered earlier in the day when the coach of the Dallas Cowboys, Tom Landry, said that he had been put on waivers.

Although Landry offered him some hope that other NFL teams might be calling within the next day or two, Bone acknowledged that it was probably more likely that his football career was over at age 23.

Bone is persona non grata in the Canadian Football League because he challenged the establishment and its designated-import rule.

"I haven't heard from any CFL team and I don't expect to because of the stand I took," said the native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, between planes en route to his home in London, Ontario.

Just Another Player

Dan Reeves, the Cowboys' offensive coordinator, said in Thousand Oaks, Calif., where the Dallas team trains, that he was not aware of Bone's problems in the CFL since Bone did not discuss the matter.

Bone confirmed that few of the Cowboys knew he was a Canadian, accepting him only as one of the countless players trying to make it in the NFL.

"I think we tend to underplay our game up here," Bone said of his experiences. "We're not as far behind the U.S. college players as they've tried to make us believe."

"He made considerable improvement mechanically," Reeves said of Bone's development. "By that I mean his setup and delivery. But we thought he was still lacking in that department compared with some of the other [rookie] quarterbacks in camp."

Bone backed up Reeves' comments, acknowledging that he had trouble.

"I went to the Joe Namath football school and I guess Dallas is looking for someone in the mold of Roger Staubach," he said, referring to the long-time Dallas quarterback who quit after the 1979 season.

Bone, named the outstanding player in Canadian college football in 1978 and a veteran of two Can-Am Bowl games that pitted the best Canadian college players against select seniors from U.S. colleges, twice led the University of Western Ontario to the College Bowl title.

CFL Rule Challenged

Drafted in 1978 by the Hamilton Tiger-Cats, he attended the team's training camp but was released without getting a chance to play.

He filed suit against Hamilton and the CFL, alleging that the league's designated-import rule discrimated against Canadian-trained quarterbacks, a claim the CFL has vehemently denied.

The designated-import rule stipulates that CFL teams can dress 15 "imported" players for a game, one of whom must be declared as the "designated import." If the designated import replaces anybody during the game other than a quarterback, the player replaced cannot return to the game.

The court refused to rule on the legality of the designated-import rule, but it did find the Ticats guilty of not giving Bone a fair chance, and ordered the team to pay Bone $10,000 and offer him a 30-day tryout prior to the 1980 season.

Bone, instead, accepted an invitation to try out with Dallas.

"I don't have any bone — pardon the pun — with Hamilton; that's old," the 6-foot-1, 200-pounder said of his past disputes with the Ticats. "My argument now is with the CFL.

"Besides, CFL teams know my stand on the subject. I wouldn't play in the CFL unless they either change the designated-import rule and allow free substitution or make a proposal to do so."

About his stint with Dallas, Bone said: "If there was ever any question on my part about whether I could play in the CFL, I don't have them any longer. I learned a great deal with the Cowboys. They're a great organization and I'm a lot better player for the last four months."

Simons Cards 62 In Hartford Golf

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., July 25 (UPI) — Jim Simons yesterday had 10 birdies to shoot a 9-under-62, the lowest round on the PGA Tour this year, to take the first-round lead in the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament.

Simons took over the lead late in the day from Jaime Gonzalez of Brazil, who shot a 7-under 64 to lead one stroke ahead of George Archie, Jim Thorpe and Lee Trevino.

"It was my best round ever," Simons said. "I had the ball consistently close to the hole and made numerous putts from 8, 10, 12 feet."

Pirates Beat Padres, 7-1, On 6-Hitter by Blyleven

SAN DIEGO, July 25 (UPI) — Dave Parker, who earlier in the year asked to be traded, hit his 10th home run and Bert Blyleven fired a six-hitter last night to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 7-1 victory over the San Diego Padres.

Blyleven, who issued a trade-me ultimatum on April 30, had a one-hitter until the eighth, when the Padres reached him for four singles but failed to score. Blyleven raised his record to 5-7 and at one point retired 17 batters in a row.

He lost his shutout with two out in the ninth, when Dave Winfield hit his 11th homer. Blyleven struck out 11 — the 40th time in his career he has struck out at least 10 batters in a game.

Pittsburgh got 16 hits, four of them by Tim Foli, who extended his hitting streak to 13 games. Parker's homer came in the second with Foli on board on a single as the Pirates built a 5-0 lead.

Royals 12, White Sox 4

In Kansas City, Willie Aikens drove in four runs and John Wathan got four hits to fuel Kansas City's 15-hit route of Chicago, 12-4. Jim Hurdle and Frank White singled to start the third, and Willie Wilson brought them home with a double. Kansas City's only extra-base hit of the game. After U.L. Washington walked, George Brett singled home Wilson. Hal McRae then walked to load the bases.

Brett Raise Reported

KANSAS CITY, July 25 (AP) — George Brett, an all-star third baseman, has quietly signed a five-year contract with the Royals that will boost his salary to $1 million a year, sources said.

Brett declined comment and the Royals' general manager, Joe Burke, was out of town and could not be reached. Sources said, however, that the agreement also will tack $250,000 onto each of the two remaining years of Brett's current contract.

The contract then calls for a salary of $900,000 a year in 1983 through 1987, when Brett will be 34 years old, sources said, adding that the fringe bnenefits would bring the total over a $1 million.

"I just don't have any comment at all," said Brett, who is having a brilliant season despite injuries. "They've asked me not to comment about these things, and I told them I wouldn't."

Brett's present contract, which was signed after he won the 1976 American League batting title, is believed to bring him about $330,000 a year, with much of that in deferred payments.

Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee			010 000 021—	4	9	1		
Kansas City			000 103 00x—12	15	0			
Wortham, Proly (3), Farmer (8) and Klimm; Gale, Eastwick (9) and Porter. W—Splittorff, 5-7. L—Wortham, 4-5. HR—Chicago, Pruitt (1).								

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh			220 000 011—	7	16	0		
San Diego			000 000 001—	1	6	1		
Blyleven, and Nicosia; Shirley, Curtis (3), Rasmussen (7), Kinney (9) and Tenace, Fahey (1). W—Blyleven, 5-7. L—Shirley, 6-7. HRs—Pittsburgh, Parker (13); San Diego, Winfield (1).								

U.S. Olympians To Be Honored

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI) — U.S. Olympic athletes, who might have been earning fame in Moscow, will instead be wined and dined in Washington next week and awarded special medals for staying home to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Some 525 Olympic athletes, coaches and officials were to begin arriving tomorrow for a week of sightseeing and partying. They will be presented special gold medals during a ceremony on the Capitol steps on Wednesday and then have dinner with President Carter.

"It's our way of honoring the athletes who qualified as Olympians, but will not be in Moscow to represent this country," said Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic committee.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	53	43	.564	—
Montreal	50	41	.549	1½
Philadelphia	47	44	.516	4½
New York	45	48	.484	7½
St. Louis	43	51	.457	10
Chicago	38	52	.422	13
West				
Houston	53	41	.564	—
Los Angeles	51	44	.537	2½
Cincinnati	50	45	.526	3½
San Francisco	47	48	.495	6½
Atlanta	44	49	.473	8½
San Diego	39	56	.411	14½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	60	33	.645	—
Detroit	49	39	.557	8½
Milwaukee	52	42	.553	8½
Baltimore	51	42	.548	9
Boston	47	45	.511	12½
Cleveland	43	47	.478	15½
Toronto	40	51	.440	19
West				
Kansas City	58	37	.611	—
Texas	46	47	.495	11
Oakland	46	50	.479	12½
Minnesota	43	51	.457	14½
Chicago	42	52	.447	15½
Seattle	38	55	.409	19
California	34	58	.370	22½

Red Smith

Big John Finally Taps Out at Saratoga

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) — Charles Patrick is a horseplayer who used to moonlight as the athletic department of Bard College, where he was coach of everything until the weather at Ammadale-On-Hudson drove him South. Now he teaches tennis in the winter at the Indian Creek Club in Miami Beach, keeping an eye on the steeds at Hialeah, Gulf Stream and Calder, and follows the sun North to Lake Luzerne, N.Y., a drive and a pitch from his beloved Saratoga. He writes:

"It won't be long until the horses return to Saratoga. Many signs point to this: the merchants are starting to raise their prices as August approaches. Saratoga has a special meaning for me. It was at this track I received my early education from a man who was devoted, as you might say, 'to the pursuit of lunacy and bankruptcy at the racetracks.'

"I was about 15 at the time. Summers I worked for Big John picking apples and doing farm chores for about 20 cents an hour. John was a real gambler. He had a rich brother-in-law who was president of a local bank. Somehow John talked his relative into loaning him money so he could go into the apple-growing business.

"John never thought small, and he came up with the most beautiful farm you ever saw. He ran the farm to perfection, even to the point of having a party every Saturday night, which happened to be payday.

Loved by Everybody

"Saturday nights the help would be paid in cash and Big John would have refreshments served: sandwiches, pig knuckles, potato salad and plenty of domestic muscatel. Following the refreshments, a dice table was available and Big John would book the game to recoup his payroll. We all loved him, even though we lost our pay back to the boss each week.

"One August before the apple picking began, Big John said to me, 'Come on, kid, I'm going to show you the biggest crap game in the world. I'm taking you to Saratoga.'

"We jumped into his 1937 Buick and off we went. In those days you went by way of 9W through Albany and straight up Route 9 to Saratoga. I was fascinated by the horses, bookmakers and gamblers. John told me to wait for the big race (the Whitney) and bet on War Admiral. This was the only race I bet — two bucks, which I more than doubled. This had to be the easiest possible way to make a living. Big John had a good day and he treated me like a son — Stevens's chowder, Sadie's chicken, corn on the cob, sundaes — more food than I had known existed.

"After the races John drove to Saratoga Lake and told me he was going into Riley's to shoot crap. I waited in the car. I fell into a deep sleep, dreaming about horses, until I was abruptly wakened by Big John as daylight started to appear.

" 'We're going home, boy,' he said. 'I'm tapped out.' I really didn't know what this meant but I found out later.

No Money for Apples

"The depression was still with us, and if Big John could have held out until 1939 or 1940, perhaps he could have kept his farm. However, because people couldn't afford to buy apples and Big John's relative couldn't put any more money into the farm, John went into bankruptcy and lost the place.

"After the war when I was in college, I would go back to Saratoga, and each time I saw Big John, who now owned a little gas station on the Taconic Parkway. He was always personable and always offered to buy a drink. The man had class.

"The last year I saw Big John was 1972 when Secretariat was a two-year-old. I'd seen John earlier and he didn't watch the races anymore because he had a heart condition. He would stand under the tote board in the paddock area and listen while Freddy Capossela called the race down to the eighth pole. 'Hell, John,' I said, 'I'd get a coronary just staying here and wondering who won.' He admitted that the doctor had told him to stay away from excitement, but you might as well have told John to kill himself. He had to go to Saratoga.

"During this meet I gave a tennis lesson to Mr. John Tweedy (then husband of Secretariat's owner), and since I had heard rumors of a great horse in a Meadow Stable barn, I asked if the horse was really as good as rumor had it. Tweedy said they thought highly of him and he should run well.

"I ran to the track and saw Big John under the tote board. I told him of Secretariat, who was going in the Sanford Stakes that day. John looked at the form and spotted Linda's Chief, a horse owned by Neil Hellman, the man who owned all the theaters in Albany. 'If Mr. Hellman has a horse in the race it should win,' John said. 'I'm betting the Hellman horse.'

"I told John I'd see him after the race and started for the front side of the track. Well, Secretariat split Linda's Chief and another horse in the stretch and won it big. Returning to the spot under the tote board, I was saddened to see medics working over John.

"When I reached him he smiled and asked if Linda's Chief had won. I couldn't tell him my horse had won, so I said Linda's Chief had run a great race. John closed his eyes and was gone. It's hard to imagine Saratoga without that classy guy."

More Sports On Page 13

Italian Soccer Federation Demotes Lazio of Rome in Betting Scandal

ROME, July 25 (AP) — The Italian soccer federation today dropped Lazio of Rome to the second division, the second major league team demoted in a betting fix scandal.

The decision, a heavy blow to fans in the Italian capital, was announced by the soccer federation appeals commission. The commission also added six months to the three-year disqualifications of two Lazio players, Bruno Giordano, a striker who also starred on the national team, and defensive specialist Lionello Manfredonia.

Lazio will play in the second division along with Milan, dropped earlier this year in the scandal.

Lazio played in the second division from 1967-69, when ace striker Giorgio Chinaglia led it to the major leagues and brought it a championship in the 1973-74 season that touched off wild celebrations in Rome.

Chinaglia left the team in 1976, joined the Cosmos in the North American Soccer League and moved to the United States.

The soccer federation has issued penalities against 19 major league players, three of them disqualified for life. The players allegedly accepted money to influence the outcome of games in favor of betting syndicates.

The scandal came to light when two men, describing themselves as disgruntled gamblers, filed a formal complaint with authorities, claiming they lost large sums of money because not all games were fixed as allegedly agreed.

Raiders Sign Wilson

SANTA ROSA, Calif., July 25 (AP) — Marc Wilson, the All-American quarterback from Brigham Young University, has agreed to a three-year contract with the Oakland Raiders of the National Football League. Terms of his contract were not disclosed.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

NEW YORK YANKEES—Recalled Brian Doyle, infielder, from Columbus of the International League. Optioned Dennis Werth, catcher-first baseman, to Columbus.

National League

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Removed Don Stanhouse, relief pitcher, from the disabled list. Sent Joe Beckwith, pitcher, to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

ST.LOUIS CARDINALS—Placed Garry Templeton, shortstop, on the 21-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS—Waived Nathaniel Miller, Dennis Clemons and Dennis Coleman, cornerbacks; and Ricky King, wide receiver.

DALLAS COWBOYS—Waived Jeff Allen and Steve Dudley, defensive backs; Jamie Bone, quarterback; Marcus Dixon, wide receiver; Roger Westlund and Mike Glenn, offensive linemen; Ray Locklin and Ed McBraver, running backs; and Matt Murphy and Andre Wickham, linebackers.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Released Rick Nuzum, center; Gordy Spratter, Paul Winters, Bruce Barkwill, Krale Pride, running backs; Steve Turk and Mike Kennedy, quarterbacks; and Lou Green, guard.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Released Pat Mulholland, punter, and Corey Gross, placekicker.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Released Angelo Colosimo, running back; Tom Daniel, center; and Clint Gaffney and Bruce McGill, linebackers.

NEW YORK JETS—Released Ron Brown, safety.

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES—Announced the retirement of Bobby Howard, quarterback.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Released Kevin Anderson, guard; Greg Dunn, safety; Ron Gibson, running back; and Kyle Riddell, guard.

TAMPA BAY BUCCANEERS—Acquired Jerome Heavens, running back, on waivers from the San Francisco 49ers.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS—Released Elmo Boyd, wide receiver; John Alexander, defensive end; Ray Chase, linebacker; Lloyd Henry, tight end; and Tom Milanovich and Stanley Ralph, tackles.

Art Buchwald

If Sharks Don't Get You, Seat Belt Will

NEW YORK — If the president is really serious in his campaign to protect Americans from invasion of privacy, he might start with automobile safety belts. These harnesses, which are attached to screaming buzzers on the dashboard, may save lives, but they're also wrecking marriages, driving people stark raving mad, and causing untold havoc on the road.



Buchwald

Just the other day I was in Tucson, and the Sheltons offered to take me to dinner in their new station wagon. There were six of us in the car, three in the front seat and three in the back. Everyone was in a jovial mood.

Then Shelton tried to start the car. A red light, the size of a highway billboard, lit up and a buzzer that sounded like an air-raid siren went off.

Shelton yelled to his wife, "Fasten your safety belt!"

"It is fastened!" she screamed back over the din.

"Well, it isn't fastened right. Put the shoulder strap over your chest."

"It is over my chest," she said angrily. I was sitting between them in the middle seat.

* * *

"Maybe it's my belt!" I yelled. I unhooked and then rehooked the belt, but the buzzer wouldn't stop.

"Hurry up," someone in the back seat shouted, "or the whole car will self-destruct."

Shelton leaned over me, grabbed his wife's shoulder harness and pulled it tightly around her.

The red light went off and the buzzing stopped.

"There," Shelton said, "that's better."

"I'm choking," Mrs. Shelton gasped. "I can't breathe."

"Don't do anything," Shelton cried, "or the buzzing will start again."

"I can only hold my breath for two minutes," Mrs. Shelton gagged.

I lifted the shoulder harness from her neck and the red light went on again and the scream of the buzzer filled the car.

"Everybody get out," Shelton said. "Let's see if I can solve this thing."

We all got out of the car. Shelton studied the front seat.

"All right. My harness goes in this slot, your harness in this slot and her harness goes in this one. Now let's all get back in the car again, and I don't want to hear any buzzers."

* * *

We got back in and in five minutes managed to get the harnesses around us.

Shelton turned on the ignition and everything on the dashboard flashed red.

"You hold her harness," Shelton yelled to me, "and let her hold yours."

"Who's going to hold yours?" I shouted.

"I'll hold my own."

"How are you going to drive?" I asked him.

"Who cares, as long as I can stop the buzzing."

I was holding on to Mrs. Shelton's harness for dear life, and she had my seat belt in the crook of her elbow. Shelton had one hand underneath his seat and was driving with the other.

* * *

For five minutes it was quiet in the car. Then Mrs. Shelton said, "I think the circulation in my arm has been cut off. There's no feeling in it."

"We've only got three miles to go." Shelton raged. "Hang on."

"Please let go of my harness," Mrs. Shelton begged me.

"If you do, I'll kill you," Shelton told me.

We made it to the restaurant just before Mrs. Shelton passed out.

It was a good dinner, but no one really cared. Everyone was thinking of the drive back to the hotel.

This is another of Art Buchwald's favorite columns, which he left in a pigeonhole before going off to lie in the sun to try to figure out how to set up a beach umbrella.

Rebel Yells From Brit Brigade

With English Tourists on the U.S. Civil War Battlefield Bandwagon

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON (WP) — Bugles blaring above the cannons! Twenty-five Eggs McMuffin to go! Vacuum cleaners 70 percent off!

The names ring out through time and legend, all the way across the Atlantic: Appomattox, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Bull Run, Arby's, Hardee's, Roy Rogers, McDonald's, Sambo's, and Pizza Hut, where "the small pizza is a two-er by English standards," says Valmais Holt, who with her husband, Maj. Tonie Holt, leads busloads of Britishers on battlefield tours, from "The Longest Day: D-Day Normandy Beaches, 4 days in France" to, just now, "Battlefields of the American Civil War."

Touring, after all, is a British tradition verging on holy obligation. And of course, being from Britain, these tourists are guaranteed better food and weather wherever they go.

There are 25 of them, including the Holts, and just now they're bracing for Manassas battlefield and the Manassas Sambo's.

"America," says the major, looking trim in safari suit, "is a *fantastic* tourist attraction for Europeans, but you [Americans] don't advertise. You've got a thing called the U.S. Travel Service in London, and I've heard rumors you may close it. You'd be cutting off the arm that should be waving the flag."

Especially the Confederate flag.

"And to your left is Henry Hill, where Stonewall Jackson made his stand," Maj. Holt announces on the public address system in the bus, after cutting into a tape of "Songs of the Blue and the Grey."

War whoops! Rebel yells!

Confederate Fans

"No one wants to take the part of the Union soldiers," says Geoffrey Goodyear of Worthing, Sussex, who prefers to play a Confederate private in the 55th Virginia Re-enactment Regiment he belongs to in England.

An American Civil War regiment in England? Indeed, complete with muskets, cannons, weekend battles.

"There's about 300 of us," said Goodyear. It turns out there are Civil War regiments in Belgium and Germany, too. In England they have costume balls with the women done up in crinolined gowns, Scarlett O'Hara style, the Confederacy having the appeal of both feudalism and underdoggery.

No one wants to play the Union side?

"No one but people of low intelligence," scoffs a Yorkshireman named Marc Mills, but then Mills is always saying things like that in his Yorkshire accent. Mills wears a cowboy hat.

Goodyear, cheering as the bus climbs the hill where the Union lost the first big battle of the War Between the States, wears a Confederate kepi plus a T-shirt reading "The South Will Rise Again!"



Margaret Thomas, The Washington Post

British Rebels whooping it up.

And in his bag is the Confederate infantryman's jacket that he wears at the skirmishes they have back in Sussex.

"I tried to persuade him not to bring it," said Elaine Beadle, also of Worthing. She has brought her umbrella instead — "I'm not going to risk getting sunstroke again."

She is Goodyear's fiancee ever since Appomattox, a passenger confides as the bus pulls into the Visitor Center parking lot. "Geoffrey said if Lee surrendered there, so could he."

"I didn't say that," Goodyear said. "We had it planned for months. We brought the ring over with us."

Love! War! Plus the Thick 'n' Chewy Taco Pizza! And the appliances: "I saw a cleaner for $69! It would have been 70 *pounds* in England," said Donald Sellers, who with his son Raymond is on his second Holt battlefield tour. You can *tell* by the two black dots on their name tags. Five tours and you get a gold bar.

Ten tours, and — who knows? Maybe the queen would mention you in the Birthday Honors List. Twenty tours and you'd get all the McChicken sandwiches you could eat.

They unload into the skillet heat of the battlefield parking lot, this jolly crew, this England: a lawyer, an electrician, a BBC announcer, a postal service safety officer. Five of the 25 are in the re-enactment group. The rest are just on holiday, seven battlefields plus Washington, D.C., in 11 days.

They enter a little auditorium, where slides and a terse baritone voice recreate the strife, the pageantry, etc. Then on to another slide show explaining the tactics, bars of light stuttering toward each other in the dark.

Back outside, a Park Service guide introduces another guide, a young woman named Corey Giesecke. She seems to have an endless fund of anecdotes about the battle, personal quirks such as Stonewall Jackson riding around with one hand holding a lemon aloft, the lemon for his digestion, the hand aloft for his circulation.

She says various aspects of the battle were "really neat," a locution for the Britishers to file as a verbal souvenir of the States.

Weather

Valerie Perry, who says she "loves the weather here — the hotter it is, the more I like it," nevertheless slumps in the shadow of the statue of Stonewall Jackson while she listens. "I try to keep my head out of the sun between 11 and 2," she said.

She also said she might like to immigrate, and live in Richmond.

She is astonished to learn that her questioner has never been to Richmond.

"But you live so close! It's wonderful — the pace of life is so slow there."

She expected a different America, "cars chasing each other around, cops having shoot-outs like the television shows. We haven't seen any shoot-outs."

Then again, they weren't born yesterday. Says Roland Stebbings: "I don't believe everything I see in 'Kojak.' I take it with a pinch."

None of this serves to explain why Britishers would take interest in the American Civil War. How many Americans fly to England to wander around English Civil War battlefields dressed up as Oliver Cromwell?

But, as Elaine Beadle says, "That war was so polite. They'd meet with their armies, someone would say, 'Begin,' and then they'd stop for supper. The American Civil War had more emotion."

Maj. Holt, all soldierly bearing, hands braced on hips (Sandhurst, then regular army for more than 20 years), will say that the American Civil War is interesting because it was the first to have trench warfare and ironclad ships; it was so well-photographed, and it was the last of the chivalric wars and the first of the modern ones.

The questioner would do well to notice that these same people have devised a Battlefield Tour of Germany, with itinerary items such as: "Tour to Nuremburg, scene of the massive National Socialist Rallies. Afternoon visit to wine cellars . . ."

These English.



United Press International

Barbara Walters interviews Richard Pryor after the 39-year-old comedian left the hospital in Sherman Oaks, Calif. Pryor, badly burned in an accident in his home June 9, underwent three skin graft operations during his seven-week stay. "I feel like God has given me a second chance at life," Pryor said.

PEOPLE: *ABC's Rona Barrett Says 'Good Morning, NBC'*

Rona Barrett, the Hollywood gossip columnist who has been a staple on the ABC-TV's "Good Morning, America" show since its premiere almost five years ago, is being dropped and will join NBC-TV. Barrett will become a regular contributor to the "Today" program and the "West Coast anchor" of a new expanded "Tomorrow" show with **Tom Snyder** this fall, NBC-TV announced. Barrett's current contract expires Oct. 24.

* * *

Stella Andrassy once led the opulent life of a European countess. Today she bakes meat loaf on a backyard solar stove in Kingston, N.J. The 78-year-old Swedish-born grandmother was awarded a patent two years ago for the solar stove, which she developed. The daughter of a Swedish historian who was director of Sweden's Army Museum, Mrs. Andrassy married a diplomat, the son of Hungarian royalty, during World War I. The couple went to the United States after World War II. In Boston in 1948 she embarked on the solar stove project with a grant from the Ford Foundation. The stove can get as hot as 350 degrees — too cool for broiling but warm enough to roast meat and bake bread or cakes, she said. She is now working on what she calls "my most important invention" — a solar process to dehydrate sewage sludge, distill the liquid waste into drinkable water and provide a s[...] product suitable for fertilizer.

* * *

Consumer advocate **Ralph N[ader]** drew the ire of West Australian [gov]ernment Police Minister **W[...] Hassell**, who said Nader, vis[iting] Australia, should do his home[work] before commenting on how Au[stra]lia is governed. "He is a mul[tina]tional troublemaker who appa[rently] thinks his 12-hour visit to [...] qualifies him to lecture Austr[alians] and their governments on [...] laws," Hassell said. Hassell [was] commenting on Nader's [...] that West Australian laws of [...] assembly would be unconstitu[tional] in the United States. The local [laws] require a police permit for [more] than three people to gather [in a] public place to discuss public is[sues] and there is no right of appe[al to] the courts if police refuse a perm[it].

* * *

Stephen King, the author of b[est]selling horror stories, has don[ated] six boxloads of papers to the U[ni]versity of Maine at Orono. The [pa]pers, deposited in the univers[ity's] special collections division, incl[ude] original typescripts and draft[s of] King's novels, as well as some [let]ters, said library director **Ja[...] MacCampbell**. King's novels [in]clude "Carrie," "Salem's Lot," "[The] Shining," "The Stand" and "[The] Dead Zone."

— SAMUEL JUST[...]

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